

NOV 18 1942

A "COUNTRY LIFE" ESTATE

COUNTRY LIFE

Sale Friday
OCTOBER 30, 1942

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



VILLAGE STREET: UPTON GREY, HAMPSHIRE

E. W. Tattersall

PERSONAL

ARTISTS' DRAWINGS, paintings and sketches of the 18th and early 19th century. Landscapes, architectural and figure subjects. Collections and single examples wanted.—**WALKER'S GALLERIES, LTD.**, 118 New Bond Street, W.1.

ARTISTIC PORTRAITS drawn from photographs. An exact and living likeness distinctively portrayed.—**DETAILS, RIVERVIEW STUDIO**, Looe, Cornwall.

CALENDAR of Old English Customs Still in Being, post free, 3s.—A Calendar of Flowers and their Salts, post free, 2s. 6d. Both unique.—**MARK SAVAGE**, Upper Basilston, Reading.

CAMERAS and HOME MOVIES urgently wanted for essential and most important work. "Talkies," Home Cines, Leicas, Contax and all miniature cameras should not be idle. Much more up-to-date models after the war and the top price we can now pay will be better invested in War Savings. **WALLACE HEATON, LTD.**, 127, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

CLOTHING WANTED, also for Sale or Hire. Suits, Uniform, Riding Kit, Boots, Furs, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen, CASH for parcels. All-Trade, ETC., established 25 years.—**GORDON GIBSON & CO.**, 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Pad. 3779 and 9908.

COKE BREEZE, 196 per ton at works. Trucks to any colony. No permit necessary. Economise by mixing with other fuels. 5,000 tons available.—**Box 165.**

COFFEE, absolutely pure and unadulterated, 23 and 27 per lb.; best value that money can buy to-day. 4-lb. bag or more post free.—**ZELPA COFFEE DEPOT**, 151, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

DENTAL STIMULATORS. If you want DENTAL STICKS, go to your chemist and ask for a packet of KEENES DENTAL STIMULATORS or send 1/- in stamps to KEENES LABORATORIES, LIMITED, 46, Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC., urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are **BENTLEY AND CO.**, 65, New Bond Street (facing Brook Street) W.1. Tel.: MAY 16 0651.

FINE FURS! An enormous stock. RALLI, the dependant furriers, have a magnificent collection of furs of every kind. Inspection is cordially invited. The quality of the workmanship in Ralli models is unsurpassed, and an expert service for retrimming, remodelling and storage is at their clients' command. Worn furs taken in part exchange. Good furs purchased. RALLI FURS, 1st Floor, Regent House, 235-241 Regent Street, Oxford Circus, W.1. Mayfair 2325 6.

FRENCH: a specialised GUARANTEE COURSE by post for Matric., School Cert., and ALL EXAMINATIONS: tuition until successful. NO FAILURES.—**TUTOR**, 64, Finchley Court, N.3.

FURS, COATS AND TIES, etc., cleaned and remodelled to modern styles at VERY LOW COST. Articles sent by post will have prompt attention and estimates sent on free by return. Complete estimates. First-class workmanship. D. GUARANTEED. **LASSMAN**, 115, Old Street, London, E.C.1. Tel.: CIE. 5573.

GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, SILVER wanted. Harrods pay the best prices. SPOT CASH or offer. Call or send registered post. **HARRODS**, London, S.W.1. Sloane 1234.

INSURANCE. E. P. HENDERSON, LTD., carry on the business of Insurance Advisers, as usual, at 42 Leinster Gdns., W.2. No fees charged.

JACK BARCLAY, LTD. A wonderful investment, a ROLLS ROYCE or BENTLEY car of pre-war workmanship and material. Write for stock list. 12 & 13, St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Mayfair 7444.

LANDLORDS AND FARMERS Income Tax and E.P.T. APPEALS against Property assessments Excessive farming assessments E.P.T. and Sur-Tax. Enclose all taxation demands and correspondence and post direct to—**MR. CYRIL KILNER** (late H.M. Inspector Taxes), 7, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 19278.

MINIATURES, Treasured Memories. Exquisitely painted on ivory, from any photograph, from 2 gns. Old miniatures perfectly restored.—**VALERIE SERRES**, 24, Durham Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20. Wm. 5159. Est. 1700.

MINK COAT, Good second-hand mink coat wanted.—**Box 27.**

MONOMARK, Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately. 5-p.a. Royal patronage. Write BM MONO17, W.C.1.

ORIENTAL RUGS, Private collector wishes to dispose of some of his rare Oriental Rugs.—Phone Park 5061, or write 32, Buckingham Court, Kensington Park Road, W.11.

PIPE SMOKERS, Briar root shortage is acute. Dig out your old pipes. Have them thoroughly cleaned with PURE ALCOHOL and renovated, 1/6 each (plus 6d. post). Pipes so treated remain "sweet" for many months. Foul pipes are injurious to health. Pipe repairs a speciality.—**ASTLEY'S**, Briar Pipe Specialists, 108-111, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

SELFRIDGES are prepared to buy for immediate cash JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, GOLD, SILVER, MARCASITE and FINE PASTE. Send particulars to SELFRIDGES, LTD., Oxford Street, W.1. Mayfair 1234.

AVOID fur tortured to death in traps.—Write for Fur Crusade leaflet, which tells you of humane furs from MAJOR VAN DER BYL, Wapenam, Townsville.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in evidence of survival after death? Evidence of Survival may be found to-day. Help in study is offered at the LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/6 per line. Personal 2/- (Mtn. 3 times.)

PERSONAL

SKIS WANTED. Pair of Skis for man, 5 ft. 7 ins.—Write Box 183.

"STORE SMALL RESERVE OF FLOUR." This suggestion was made by the Food Commissioner, DR. MAC'S HEALTH FLOUR is ideal for daily use and storage. It will keep for months (if necessary) and makes delicious golden-brown loaves merely by adding cold water; also scones, cakes, etc. It is genuine wheatmeal enriched with a valuable dried milk product and malt wheat. Send 5/6 now for a 12-lb. bag of Dr. Mac's Health Flour, instructions, recipes, etc., carriage paid.—**DEPT. F., DR. MAC'S FLOUR CO.**, Kendal, Westmorland.

SUNLIGHT, and Foam Baths, Massage, Colonial Lavage, are invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, and general debility.—**MRS. GORDON**, 39, Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1. (Amb. 2575).

THOMAS & SONS, knickerbocker-breeches can be made satisfactorily from self measurements. Forms and patterns of cloth will be sent on application, 5, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Sq., W.1.

WARING & GILLOW, of Oxford Street, W.1, are glad to buy high-grade pianos and furs in good condition.

WATCHES WANTED. New, old, disused, or out-of-order. Top prices paid. Send registered. Cash or offer by return.—**KAY'S (CL)**, 19, Hopwood Avenue, Manchester, 4.

WEST OF ENGLAND—Public, please remember that BRUFORD'S OF EXETER, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will value or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver, Ancient or Modern, Call by appointment.—Phone, EXETER 54901.

AUCTIONS

ADVANTAGEOUS to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners—VERY GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of **PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE**, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty). Tel.: MAYfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, Daily Telegraph every Monday, The Times every Tuesday.

AUCTIONS. Big Demand and Keen Competition means highest prices obtained for JEWELS, GOLD, SILVER and PLATE at sales by Auction. Sales held each week. Consult the Auctioneers of 130 years standing. **DEBENHAM, STORR AND SONS, LTD.**, Auctioneers and Valuers, 26, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. Tel.: Temple Bar 1181-2.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, &c. Competitive bidding brings high prices at our Auction Sales, and we strongly advise you to consult **MESSRS. JOHNSON DYMOND & SON, LTD.** (Est. 1790), 24-25, Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.2 before parting with your valuables. Sales held weekly. Advice gratis.

EDUCATIONAL

DAVIES, LAING & DICK, Park 7437. Gloucester House, 7, Holland Park W.11. INDIVIDUAL TUITION FOR EXAMINATIONS.

GABBITAS, THRING & CO., LTD. Established 1873. FREE ADVICE about Schools, Tutors, Governesses.

EDUCATIONAL ASSURANCE, 6, 7 & 8, Sackville Street, London, W.1. TELEPHONE: P E C E N T 0161. (4 LINES).

LANGFORD GROVE SCHOOL is now at EYWOOD, TITLEY, HERFORDSHIRE, in extremely healthy and beautiful inland surroundings. FROEBEL Department for boys and girls from 5 upwards. Advanced courses for the older students in languages, music, the arts, dressmaking, secretarial work, and in technical draughtsmanship in preparation for ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, and the SERVICES. Swimming, riding, games. A few bursaries available for children of parents on active service. Tel.: KINGTON 8.

PETERSTOW COURT Residential Riding Academy for Ladies. Ross-on-Wye. Successfully prepare candidates for the I. of H. Examination. Girls from 15 years of age accepted.—Principals: R. E. PRITCHARD, ex-M.F.H., Fellow and instructor of the Institute of the Horse, and MRS. PRITCHARD.

PUBLIC and Preparatory Schools Year Book. ONLY BOOK AUTHORIZED BY H.M.C. Official book of Headmaster's Conference and Association of Preparatory Schools. Consult re Schools, Careers, etc. By post 11s. 1d.—**DEANE & SONS**, 31 Museum Street, W.C.1.

SCHOOL in own grounds and woodland for children to 12 yrs. Personal care, essentially home atmosphere. Health first consideration, home farm produce, food reform. Education: general, music, pets, riding. Apply **QUINCE HOUSE**, Bishops Nympton, N. Devon.

SHORT-STORY WRITING.—Send 4d. for booklet describing world-famous course.—**REGENT INSTITUTE** (195A), Palace Gate, W.8.

TRAIN now for a post-war career and for a present hobby. HALF FEES scheme of the LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM is still being kept open and the Courses of personal coaching by correspondence are now within the means of everyone. Staff Journalism, Free-Lance Journalism, Fiction, Poetry, Radio Plays. No time limit for study.—Free advice and book "Writing for the Press," from Applications Dept., 57, Gordon Square, W.C.1. Mus. 4574.

WOODLEYS—SOUTHOVER SECRETARIAL AND CITIZENSHIP COURSE Prepares Girls for responsible posts. Secretarial subjects, letter writing, public speaking, languages, study of national, international, and imperial affairs. Safe area. Home farm. Principals: Miss M. C. GODLEY, B.A. Miss D. NEVILLE-ROLFE, B.A. WOODLEYS, Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

FOR SALE

CARAVANS. COVENTRY STEEL, 15 ft. long, metal body, lined felt rexine, 2 double berths, 2 rooms, wardrobe, sink, paraffin cooking. Could be fitted gas.

ROLL-ALONG, 8 double panelled, 8 ft. long, 2 berths, sink, wardrobe, folding table, gas cooking and lighting. Roll-Along towed by 8 h.p. car. **NEW DISPO**, ROYAL, 19 ft. long, treble panelled, lantern roof, open fireplace, bath, 2 single berths, 1 double; gas cooking, lighting, and heating; wardrobe; indoor sanitation.

50 OTHER CARAVANS in stock at F.O.C. Caravan Centre, 206 Crickefield Road, Broadway, N.W.2. Gladstone 2234.

New Dispo Ground now open at Hillcrest Gardens, North Circular Road, Finchley, N.3. Open every weekday until 6 p.m. Closed Sundays.

"COUNTRY LIFE" posted monthly, 10 half price, postage extra.—**MISS GIBBS**, 7, High Street, Dereham, Norfolk.

GLEBEFOOD PRODUCTS. Culinary herbs, dried, 6d. packet; Pickled Peas, 2d.; Pickled Beet, Apple Chutney, Tomato Chutney, 2/-; 2 lb.; Turmeric Mustard, 1/-; Growing Miniature Cress, 5/-; to 30/-—**BATTERSBY**, Chittoe, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

HERALDRY. Unique Christmas Gifts. Family Crests or full Armorial Bearings in colour by artist of international repute.—**ST. JOHN BATTERSBY**, Chittoe Vicarage, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

LADIES' Suits (regulation styles) in Country-side tweeds, made to measure from £4 15/- and 18 coupons. Satisfaction or cash and coupons refunded. Patterns post free.—**REDMAYNE**, 26, Wigton, Cumberland.

LADIES' TWEEDS, soft, lasting, 14/- yd. 56 in. wide. Write for patterns. **DENHOLM TWEEDS & BLANKETS**, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

MEN'S RUBBER WELLINGTONS. Sizes 6 to 10, 4 coupons. Price 19/-; **MEN'S RUBBER ANKLE BOOTS**. Sizes 6 to 11, 2 coupons. Price 16/3. Must obtain Permit from Local Agricultural Committee. Post order to **JOHN NOBLE LTD.**, Dept. B.4, Brook Street, Manchester, 1.

OLD COLOURED MAPS, very decorative, for framing. Large stock of old prints.—**P. J. RADFORD**, Raglan House, Fareham, Hants.

STAMPS! Early British Colonials.—Selections superb copies sent on approval to serious collectors. Terms 1/3 of cat. price. Also some Mint and superb used moderns.—"K," 6 Westhill Rd., S.W.18.

TELEPHONE WIRE, faulty, insulated, suitable for waterproof fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., £2 19/6 (carriage paid) per mile drum. **CHEAPER THAN STRING**. Sample against stamp.—Write to Dept. 8, 10, G. STREETS, 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

TWEEDS. Your favourite suit (closest nearest regulation style) in John Peel tweed, from £6 12/6 and 26 coupons. Satisfaction or money and coupons refunded. Patterns post free.—**REDMAYNE**, 26, Wigton, Cumberland.

LIVESTOCK

BIRD SEED. Mixture for all small cagebirds: 3 lb. 5/-; 7 lb. 10/6; 14 lb. 20/-. Special Budget Mixture, or Special Canary Mixture, 6 pints 16/6, 12 pints 30/-; sample pint 2/10. All carriage paid.—**G. TELKAMP & SONS, LTD.**, 144, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

GOATS. English nanny (sire, brother to Champion, Lennox Belvedere) gave 5 pints third and latest kidding, £12. Hornless nanny, first kidding, gave 4 pints, £10. Fine, strong hornless nanny, A.N. x B.T., ready for mating or would go excellently in harness. English type nanny, gave 6 pints third and latest kidding. Very steady milker and long lactation, £14. All well-mannered, sturdy, in excellent condition and READY FOR MATING. First offer.—**HINTON**, Somerset Stables, Somerset Road, Wimbledon. Tel.: 2517.

OV-OX, the No. 1 Poultry Food (unrationed). The great war-time egg producer; 82.75 per cent. albuminoids; pure food mixed with mash or scraps, will greatly increase your egg supply. "Ideal as a protein supplement for poultry and pigs." Full directions. 7 lb. 7/6; 14 lb. 14/-; 28 lb. 24/-; 56 lb. 40/-; 1 cwt., 67/6; carriage paid.—**OV-OX BY PRODUCTS (C.L.)**, Sevenoaks.

FASHION AND BEAUTY

ALTERATIONS—**MARYTHE**, LTD., 17, Dover Street, REG 1361. Second Floor. Will alter your dresses, suits and furs and MAKE UP YOUR OWN MATERIAL. Expert fitters.

COIFFURE.—An enchanting "CORONET OF CURLS," with its tonic effect upon your personality, will do much to remove an inferiority complex! Instantly adjusted, with less trouble than putting on your hat! Invaluable when you are unable to visit your hairdresser. All-round Coronet from 7 gns., half-coronet from 5 gns. (A pattern of your hair will enable me to quote you the exact cost).

MONSIEUR GEORGES BARRANGER. PREMIER (FREE) FRENCH POSTICHEUR, MAISON GEORGES, 38-40 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1 (only address).

Telephones: Victoria 5943 (appointments); Victoria 5944 (offices and general).

ELIZABETH THOMPSON, of 35, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1. BUYS and HAS FOR SALE Model Dresses, Hats, Shoes, high-class furs from the best London houses. Good prices given. Est. 28 yrs. Mus. 3049.

FURS. Lovely Mink Coat, fashioned by first-class furrier. Exceptional bargain at £145. Details and description from Box 89.

MODEL HATS for every occasion from 3 gns. We shall be pleased to remodel your old hats from a guinea. Phone or call **MAISON FERNANDE**, 119, New Bond St., W.1. Mayfair 5385.

PERSIAN LAMB COAT in perfect condition. Will suit 125. Opportunities are rare and this is a genuine one.—**Box 115.**

REMODELING. SAVE MONEY. EVA RITCHER makes OLD HATS NEW, at 4, Berkeley Street, W.1. Tel. MAY 1651.

THE FASHION CIRCLE DRESS AGENCY. GOOD clothes bought and sold. Room 27, 55, Berners Street, W.1. Museum 2273.

GARDENING

BULBS.—All flowering Daffodils: Empress, King Alfred, Empress, Golden Spur, Conchocoro, 3/- doz., 20/- 100. Bath's Flame, Brilliance, Victoria, Choculness, Bonfire, Horace, Queen of the North, Croesus, F. of Valley, Earl, Egan, gelline, Priory Park, Sir Watkin, Ornatus, Helios, 2/6 doz., 15/- 100. Phaeasant Eye, Double White, Gardenia flower, 1/9 doz., 10/- 100. Mixed Trumpet varieties, 12/6 100, 100/- 1,000. Mixed Daffs. and Narcissus, 10/- 100, 90/- 1,000. Mixed Narcissus, 8/- 100, 70/- 1,000. Smaller Mixed Daffodils and Narcissus for Naturalization, 5/- stone, 17/6 half cwt. Lillies, White Madonna, Iris, 20/- 100. Squills 15/- 100. Bluebells, 20/- 100. Muscari Queen Hyacinths, 10/- and 20/- 100.

TULIPS.—Inglescombe Yellow, Clara Butt, 12/- 100. Pride of Haarlem, Wm. Copeland, Caledonia, Yellow Prince, Argo, William Pitt, Canada, F. Elizabeth, B. de la Tonnaye, Diana, F. Moore, Beppy, Rose Tendre, Mozart, 18/- 100. Fantasy, Prince of Austria, Farncombe Sanders, 25/- 100. Mixed Darwin, 16/- 100. Mixed all kinds, 8/- 100. Currier's Dusting Powder, 7 lb., 7/6 14 lb., 14/- All carriage paid at once for c.w.o. List 12/- **CHARLES CURTIS**, Chatteris, Cambs.

EN-TOUT-CAS. Largest makers of hard tennis courts in Gt. Britain. EXPERTS, MATERIAL ready the moment the V day arrives. **THE EN-TOUT-CAS CO., LTD.**, SYSTON, LEICESTER.

FANTASTEX WILL MULTIPLY YOUR CROPS. Mr. J. M. Wilkins, of Highfield House, Hill Row, Haddenham, Cambs., writes on September 30, 1942: "The results at Clacton of Fantastex, etc., were good. I found that the sharp winter of '38-9 did not hurt the carrots nearly as much when I used the most Humusine. As you know all the carrot seed used was treated by you, and I grew some good quality carrots. Before any were split by frost there were 18 TONS PER ACRE! good salable stuff. It was also good on potatoes. Here, as most of the land is fenland, I only use it on two fields that are on the heavy side. The field it was put on this year has sugar beet on and looks all right. I also use it for growing tomatoes and find an improvement. I have a grape vine, and have used some for this with good results. My general opinion of it is that it is good for all crops."

LIST OF DELIVERIES MADE TO

MR. J. M. WILKINS, 24th February, 1940.—Delivered to Clacton-on-Sea—2 x 100 lb. drums Fantastex (liquid Activator), and 1 cwt. Antex Powder.

19th January, 1942.—Delivered to Cambridge—100 lb. drum Fantastex (liquid Activator), 1 cwt. Fantex Humus for Farmers (dry Activator).

17th September, 1942.—Delivered to Cambridge—2 Tons Fantex Humus for Farmers (dry Activator).

PLEASE ALLOW US TO QUOTE FOR YOUR NEXT SEASON'S FANTASTEX NUTRIFIED SEED. FANTEX HUMUS EXTRA (DRY ACTIVATOR) 18/6 cwt. car. fwd. FANTASTEX LTD., MILL HILL, LONDON, N.W.7. Tel: FINCHLEY 1213

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED. Sherwood Cup Chelsea Show, 1927.—**GEORGE G. WHITELEGG**, Nurseries, Chislehurst, Kent.

PAVING STONE. Quantity old London York Paving Stone for Sale (rectangular)—**WILLIS**, 24 Stilehall Gardens, Chiswick, Tel. 339.

VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of QUALITY. We do the experimenting, not you!—**W. J. UNWIN, LTD.**, Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

WANTED

ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS and SAFES, etc., wanted FOR CASH. Highest prices.—**TAYLOR'S**, 74 Chancery Lane, London, Holborn 3793.

CLOTHING. Highest prices returned for discarded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Fur, Wearing Apparel of all kinds. Private owners may send with safety to Dept. C. L. **JOHNSON DYMOND & SON, LTD.**, (Est. 1789), 24-25, Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2.

CLOTHING.—**MISSES MANN AND SHAKLE** TON pay high prices for Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's discarded or misfit clothing: Furs, Linen, Silver, Old Gold, Jewellery, etc. Offer or cash by return for consignment sent. Est. 1869.—**FERN HOUSE**, Norbiton, Surrey.

CLOTHING. Packages of ladies', gentlemen's and children's unwanted clothing forwarded to **MRS. J. PAMMENTON, WAVERLEY HOUSE**, GREAT HORTON, BRADFORD, YORKS. Tel. 3470, are immediately examined and postal orders dispatched by return. Goods are then repacked, remaining intact for one week. In event of dissatisfaction with price offered on receipt of such intimation, together with P.O., goods are immediately returned (carriage paid to sender). Highest prices given. Established 30 years. Evening wear not accepted.

FIREARMS (old), rapiers, cannon, coach horns, medals, native curios, sets chessmen, flower paper-weights, and antique jewellery bought.—**PEARL CROSS**, 35, St. Martin's Court, W.C.2.

ORIENTAL and OTHER Carpets and Rugs wanted. Good prices paid if in good condition.—Full details to **CELESTES STORAGE CO., LTD.**, 20, Eastcheap, E.C. Man. House: 1982.

Motor Cars. **BROOKLANDS OF BOND STREET**. Where to buy and where to sell cars of good make, low mileage.—103, New Bond St., W.1. May 9831.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Subject to Government Restrictions.

AGENTS WANTED with sound connections amongst farmers for the sale of well-known speciality product.—**Box 963**

SITUATIONS WANTED

AGRICULTURAL Surveyor and Land Agent, fully experienced, desires change. Would be prepared consider appointment with reliable London office controlling agricultural estates. Entire responsibility desired in management of the agricultural side.—Reply exact particulars to Box 187.

LADY GARDENER, keen, experienced vegetable grower; free now; good cottage, garage or garage flat; Kent, Surrey.—**SURVEILLER**, Brookes Road, Reigate, Surrey.

PROPERTY LINEAGE AND

HOTELS AND GUESTS PAGE 22.

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCII. No. 2389.

OCTOBER 30, 1942

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Pre-inary Announcement.

HAMPSHIRE COAST

For Sale Freehold in a wide variety of Lots

At the mouth of the Hamble River, overlooking Southampton Water and the Solent, to the Isle of Wight
HOOK PARK AND WARSASH ESTATE, OF ABOUT 1,200 ACRES

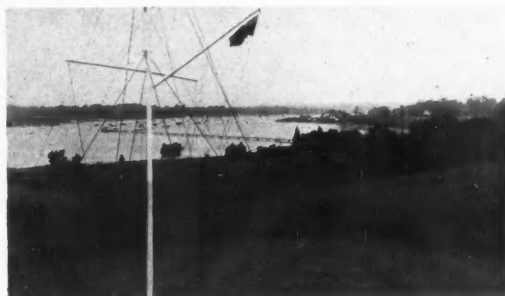


An important and unique coastal property.

Including 3 farms ranging from 121-355 Acres. Solent Court Nursery, of 92 Acres. Market Gardening Land.

THE WELL-KNOWN 18-HOLE HOOK PARK GOLF COURSE, with CLUB HOUSE and DORMY HOUSE.

"THE SALTURNS," an attractive modern house, overlooking and with grounds to the Hamble River.



Several Charming Small Modernised Residences and Cottages suitable for Conversion.

Yacht Club Premises. Large and small areas of choice building land overlooking Southampton Water. Rich gravel-bearing areas.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION AT A LATER DATE. Particulars and Plans, 1s. each.

Solicitors: Messrs. Ellison & Co., 5, Petty Cur, Cambridge. Auctioneers: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.; Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. C. L. Hansen (former Chairman of the Danish Bacon Co., Ltd.).

VACANT POSSESSION.

BETWEEN READING AND OXFORD

SPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR MIXED OR DAIRY FARMING AND PIG REARING

HANSEN'S FARM, CHOLSEY, 300 ACRES

1 mile from Cholsey Station (G.W.R.), 1 1/2 miles from Wallingford.

3/4 mile FRONTAGE TO THE THAMES and in the heart of a most fertile district, and highly farmed for 25 years.

COMFORTABLE BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE, with oak beams in several rooms and containing lounge hall, 2 other reception rooms, large landing, 7 bedrooms (4 with basins), 2 bathrooms and convenient offices. Delightful garden, tennis court and orchard.

A MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF FARM BUILDINGS specially adapted for large scale pig-rearing and including Danish and other pig houses with over 70 pens, boar houses, mixing houses and yards.



Modern Cow-houses for 60 with water on. Sterilising house. Range of 8 covered cattle yards. Loose boxes. Fine stabling. Store barns and Dutch barns partly enclosed for about 600 tons. Manure pit (150 ft. by 15 ft.), with drain and pump. Two detached field barns.

Own water supply and electric light throughout the house and buildings. (Company's water and electricity supplies also available.)

10 well-built cottages. Title under £4, land tax redeemed.

A Purchaser will be given the option of taking at valuation the whole of the farming equipment and livestock.

Possession of the land and buildings on exchange of contract.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE AT READING AT AN EARLY DATE. Particulars and Plans, 1s. each.

Solicitors: Messrs. Roche Son & Neale, 1, St. Olave's Court, Old Jewry, E.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

By Direction of the Lacey Green Property Company, Limited.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ON THE CHILTERN, 700 FEET UP

Between Princes Risborough and High Wycombe. Lacey Green 1 1/4 miles from Saunderton Station.

THE GRYMSDYKE ESTATE OF 118 ACRES



including a comfortable medium-sized Residence of battlemented design, having South and Westerly aspects and containing 4 reception, 9 principal bed, 2 bathrooms, offices, servants' hall and staff quarters. Water from Greensand - bore (Co.'s supply available.) Company's electricity. Modern septic tank drainage. Garage for 4 cars. Stabling. 4 cottages. Vacant possession of the residence and grounds.



Also 3 MODERN HOUSES in the Village, each containing double reception, kitchen, 3 bedrooms (all with running water), cloakroom, bath, separate w.c., garage. Main services and large gardens. About 400 ft. of building frontage, with main services available. Covered Tennis Court, about 120 ft. by 60 ft.; brick and slate, with glazed and girder roof; ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms and lavatories.

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION IN LOTS AT THE GUILDHALL, HIGH WYCOMBE,

on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, at 11.30 a.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. Godden, Holme & Ward, 34, Old Jewry, E.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. TOMKINS, HOMER & LEY, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. Particulars and Plan, 1s. each.

Rayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, Lndon



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

SURVEY HOUSE, 15, BOND ST., LEEDS. TEL: 31269.
8, HANOVER ST., W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7). NORTHAMPTON, CIRENCESTER AND YEOVIL.

GLEN DOCHART AND BENMORE, PERTHSHIRE

IN FAMED BREADALBANE, "Where Beauty lies in the lap of Terror."



THE FAMOUS SPORTING AND FISHING ESTATE OF SUIE

Glasgow 70 miles. Edinburgh 75 miles. Killin 7 miles.

DIRECT RAIL COMMUNICATION TO EUSTON FROM STATION ON THE ESTATE.

Extending to approximately 10,000 ACRES

and including SUIE LODGE, a compact detached residence of 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic accommodation and a separate house as annexe and the world-famous sheep farms and moors of:

LEDCHARY, BENMORE, LUIB

together with the renowned LUIB HOTEL, a fully licensed free house, and many miles of fishing in the Dochart and Loch Dochart. The whole producing a total actual and estimated rental of

£1,250 PER ANNUM

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION (unless sold previously by Private Treaty) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS and STAFF, at the CALEDONIAN HOTEL, EDINBURGH, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1942, at 3 p.m.

For further illustrated particulars (price 1/-) and Conditions of Sale, apply: Solicitors: Messrs. WALLACE BELL & Co., W.S., 20, Young Street, Edinburgh (Tel. 32485). Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds, 1 (Tel. 31269), also at London, Northampton, Yeovil, Cirencester and Dublin. Land Agent: D. B. McTAGGART, Craigbue, Killin, Perthshire. (Tel.: Killin 49).

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines).

WINKWORTH & CO.

LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

DORSET—PARTLY XIIIth CENTURY, PARTLY TUDOR



A HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER

13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, great hall with minstrel's gallery. Attractive pleasure grounds.

CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING. GARAGE. HARD TENNIS COURT.

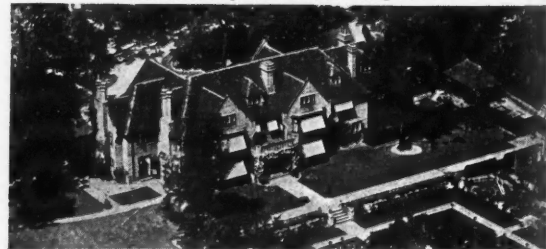
TO BE LET FURNISHED

HUNTING WITH THE BLACKMORE VALE.

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

LONDON 20 MILES

300 ft. above sea level. Excellent train service.



A WELL-EQUIPPED COUNTRY HOUSE

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL POSITION.

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception, and billiards room. Modern conveniences. Central heating. Garage for 4 cars, with accommodation for chauffeur.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS WITH HARD TENNIS COURT, SUMMER-HOUSE, WOODLAND, ETC.

IN ALL OVER 5 ACRES FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

CHIPPENHAM 7 MILES

500 ft. above sea. Glorious views



ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE DATING FROM XVth CENTURY

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms. Stabling. Garage. Gardens and Grounds with Kitchen garden, Tennis Court, Lily Pool, etc.

IN ALL ABOUT 1 ACRE FOR SALE AT £3,150

Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

WANTED

MESSRS. WINKWORTH & CO. HAVE A NUMBER OF APPLICANTS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

PARTICULARS SHOULD BE SENT WITH PHOTOGRAPHS TO THE ESTATE OFFICES, 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.

SUSSEX

AN EXCEPTIONALLY PRODUCTIVE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES with QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

CAPABLE OF RESTORATION AND ADDITION. Now containing: 6 bedrooms and 2 reception rooms. Extensive buildings and 3 cottages.

The Land is of very high quality and includes about 45 ACRES of valuable fattening marshland.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

WITH POSSESSION

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

34 MILES NORTH-WEST OF LONDON

On the Downs, adjoining a Golf Course.

THE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, with slated roof, has been completely modernised and stands 800 ft. up, commanding extensive views.

Entrance hall, large dining hall, and 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (8 with bathrooms), 2 bathrooms, enclosed veranda, "Aga" cooker.



Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Garage for 6 cars.

3 1/2 ACRES DOWNLAND

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Further particulars of the Sole Agents: THOMAS THORNE, Esq., 17, Chapel Street, Luton, Beds, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,109)

By Direction of the Trustees of the late Duke of Argyll.

MULL OF KINTYRE, ARGYLLSHIRE

County Town of Campbeltown 12 miles, Machrihanish 10 miles, with its famous Golf Course.

THE MACHARIOCH ESTATE OF 1,300 ACRES

Comprising the MANSION HOUSE with 4 reception rooms, 27 bedrooms.

FOUR GOOD DAIRY AND TWO MIXED FARMS

varying in area from 36 to 491 Acres, let on yearly tenancies. 25 ACRES OF POLICY GROUND.

Producing an actual Rent Roll of about £806 PER ANNUM, excluding the assessed Rental of the Mansion

GOOD MIXED SHOOTING, PRINCIPALLY GROUSE, PARTRIDGE, PHEASANT AND SNIBE. EXCELLENT BATHING FACILITIES AND A SMALL GOLF COURSE UPON THE ESTATE.

FOR SALE PRICE £13,000

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,712)

WYE VALLEY. MONMOUTH, HEREFES & GLOS BORDERS

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

WITH ABOUT 112 ACRES (VACANT POSSESSION.)



Occupying a fine position about 200 ft. above sea level. The Residence, built of local red sandstone with tiled roof, has recently been modernised, and is approached by a drive.

Entrance hall, 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s electricity. Ample private water. Modern drainage. Buildings. Garages. 2 Cottages.

Beautifully Timbered Pleasure Grounds, with lawns, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens which are very fertile. The land is principally rich pasture, with some first-class arable, a large productive orchard in full bearing, and good oak woodlands.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,459)

LINCOLNSHIRE

Occupying a nice position, adjoining a picturesque village.

A QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE, built of brick with stone facings and slated roof.

It is approached by a drive and contains: Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Electric light. Telephone. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage. Cottage of 4 rooms.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS. Tennis lawn. Productive kitchen garden. Paddocks.

ABOUT 6 1/2 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (15,143)

SURREY—LONDON 34 MILES

Between Dorking and Guildford.

In a beautiful part of the County, adjoining a picturesque village, a DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

the main portion reputed to be of the Tudor Period, built of brick and tile and containing a quantity of old oak, timbering, oak panelling, etc.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Telephone installed. Main drainage. Garage for 3 cars and other outbuildings.

THE GARDENS are shaded by some fine old trees; croquet and other lawns; hard tennis court; 2 kitchen gardens. The grounds are intersected by a stream.

ABOUT 5 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,436)

CORNWALL

Three miles from a station.

RESIDENTIAL & FARMING PROPERTY OF 64 ACRES

The EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE stands 450 ft. above sea-level and enjoys extensive views.

4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room, etc.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,169)

Electric light. Central heating. "Aga" cooker. Water laid on. Garage and 2 cottages. Farm buildings.

Tennis court and pleasure garden. Fertile and productive arable and grassland.

PRICE FREEHOLD

£4,750

Dayfair 3771 (10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



OVERLOOKING DEE ESTUARY AND WELSH HILLS

½ mile Station. 8 miles Liverpool.

FOR SALE OR TO LET UNFURNISHED PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE OF BLACK-AND-WHITE ELEVATION

Ideally situated in unspoilt country.

3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, usual offices. Main services. Garage for 2.

Beautiful gardens including tennis court, orchard, etc. In all about

2 ACRES

PRICE £5,700

RENT £250 p.a.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (W.50,888)



FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY

Situated in the lovely district between Dorking and Reigate. 1½ miles Station. Bus service passes Entrance Gate.

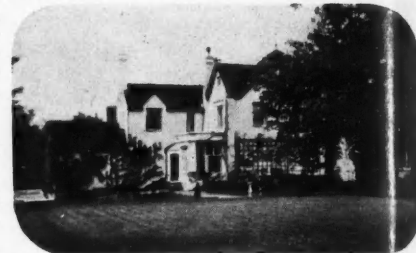
FOR SALE. THIS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, COMFORTABLY ARRANGED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, usual offices. Main services.

Central heating. 2 garages.

Useful outbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS ARE TASTEFULLY LAID OUT WITH LAWNS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS and a SMALL Paddock.



IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.4749)

WEST SURREY

Occupying a lovely position with an extensive view. 1 mile from Esher Station, the ideal position for a City man.

FOR SALE CHOICELY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

WITH OAK WOODWORK AND LUXURY FITMENTS. Lounge (25 ft. 6 ins. by 15 ft. 6 ins.), dining room, sun room (17 ft. 6 ins. by 14 ft.), principal suite with bedroom, dressing room, bathroom, 5 other bedrooms, bathroom, model offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES. DOUBLE GARAGE.

2 ACRES OF GROUNDS

WITH HARD COURT, SWIMMING POOL AND PAVILION, PROLIFIC KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AT LESS THAN COST

Highly recommended by: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.47,662)

HINDHEAD, SURREY

Delightful situation with extensive view. 700 ft. up.

TO BE SOLD

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Approached by a drive.

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, small sun lounge, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, usual domestic offices. Co.'s gas, electric light and water. Septic tank drainage.

Useful outbuildings. Garage. 2 lodges.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS INCLUDE NATURAL WOODLAND, SMALL ORCHARD, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES

PRICE £6,250 FREEHOLD

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.33,427)

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

On the outskirts of a large town.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE Set amidst old-established gardens and grounds.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 principal and 6 other bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and modern offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION THROUGHOUT.

Stabling. Garages. Tennis courts. Kitchen garden.

TO BE SOLD WITH 8 ACRES

PRICE £10,000

More Land available up to 30 Acres

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (H.50,446)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.)

BISHOPS STORTFORD (243.)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BATH. BROCKHAM END HOTEL. Wide view over Somerset and Gloucestershire. Squash, tennis, swimming, golf and walking in perfect country. English cooking at its best; central heating, h. and c. Luxurious beds. Garage.

DULVERTON, SOMERSET. WOODCOTE HOTEL. On the edge of Exmoor, and the border of Devon. As perfect a spot as you could hope to find for peaceful leave quarters. Hacking, hunting and walking amidst delectable scenery. From 4½ gns. Tel.: Dulverton 129.

EXETER. ROUGEMENT HOTEL—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities and comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite.

HAMPTON COURT. Casino Hotel, London's loveliest river retreat; fully licensed; resident or otherwise. Terms 10/6 and 12/6 B. & B. Tel.: Molesey 2080 and 2194.

LLANCOLLEN, HAND HOTEL. One of the best in North Wales. Magnificent scenery. Own Salmon Fishing in River Dee. H. and c. running water in all bedrooms. Tel.: 3207. Telegrams: "Handotel."

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. THE ANGEL HOTEL. First-class family hotel, excellent position near Cathedral. Bedrooms fitted h. and c. and lavatory basins. EVERY CONVENIENCE, COMFORT, CONSIDERATION. Tel. 214111.

SHROPSHIRE BORDERS. BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR. Charming, peaceful country. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Stafford. Adhaston 247.

SHROPSHIRE, CHURCH STRETTON. THE HOTEL. Est. 1587. Fully licensed. H. & c. all rooms. Own produce. A few vacancies for winter residents. Resident Proprietor.

WESTWARD HO. NORTHAM "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON). Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. In old-world St. Peter Street. Leading family hotel. Running water. Central heating. Facing open gardens. Very quiet. Garage. Write for "C.L. Illustrated Tariff." Tel. 31.

FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE (near). Compact COUNTRY RESIDENCE. £1,650. Detached. FREEHOLD. Main water, gas. Bathroom. Inside sanitation. 2 reception, 3 bed. Conservatory. Garage. Buildings. Meadow. 3 ACRES. Possession.—OWNER, 238, Milton Road, Cambridge.

EDGWARE. Charming Detached Residence, with direct access to large open space. 4 bed, bath, 2 fine communicating reception rooms, kitchen, scullery. Garage. Mature gardens. All modern conveniences. Freehold £2,250.—NEAL, 39, Station Road, Edgware (Tel. 0123).

ESHER. DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE WITH ABOUT 6 ACRES 3 very large reception rooms, billiards room, 7 or 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, winter garden, modern domestic offices. 2 double garages. Swim-pool. Gardens cottage. Freehold £5,750, or might let.—TRYTHALL & MCGAHEY, 67/9, Fife Road, Kingston (Tel. 1151/2).

OXFORDSHIRE. WOODLAND FOR SALE, 100 Acres. Near rail and road. Varied timber, attractive rides, well-equipped sawmill. Suitable for residence or business. No reasonable offer refused.—Box 181.

SURREY. 25 miles London, buses to station (1½ miles). BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS. Freehold Residential Estate of over 80 Acres. 17 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception, and billiards room, excellent offices. Central heating. Electric light and gas. 2 cottages. Garages. Stabling. Delightful grounds, park and woodland. Moderate price. Immediate possession. Sole Agents—GIDDYS, Sunningdale (Tel.: Ascot 73).

WARWICKSHIRE (BORDER). WORKS SITE or BUILDING ESTATE. 19 Acres. Freehold. 18 miles South of Birmingham. Electric and water mains. ½ mile L.M.S. Rail. Growing district.—DYER and DAVIS, Estate Agents, Redditch.

TO LET

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

LONDON. Best value in MODERN WEST END FLATS. Attractive short, war-time agreements. Modern fitted kitchens. Air-raid shelters, resident wardens. Steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction. 2 Underground Stations within 1 minute. RENTS FROM £175 to £500.

PRINCESS COURT, QUEEN'S COURT, QUEENSWAY, HYDE PARK, W.2. Full details from the LETTING OFFICE. 61, QUEENSWAY, W.2. BAYS. 1818.

TO LET

CORNWALL. ST. MAWES. Small, tastefully furnished House of character. Delightful views. All electric. 3 gns. p.w.—Box 188.

HANTS. To Let (near Romsey). Thatched Cottage, furnished antique oak. 3 reception, 4 bed, 2 bathrooms. Garage. "Aga" cooker. Beaton boiler. Main water. Electric light. 5½ gns. weekly, preferably for duration. Write—Mrs. BISHOP, 70, Queensborough Terrace, London, W.2.

SALISBURY—SHAFTESBURY (between). Delightful Country House, with every modern convenience to let furnished. The accommodation comprises: 3 reception, cloakroom, domestic offices, "Aga" cooker, maids' sitting room, 3 double and 4 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. (h. & c. basins in 3 bedrooms). Central heating. Telephone. Main water. Modern drainage. Garage and good outbuildings. Apply—WOOLLEY AND WALLIS, Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

WALES. FURNISHED HOUSE, best locality. Vacant till end May; safe area; suit one or two families. Write—FRANCIS, Sunny Bank, Trinity Road, Aberystwyth.

WANTED

COUNTRY. Up to 1,000 Acres of Farm Land required to Purchase. Derelict or bush land requiring clearance would be considered. All details in confidence to—Box 184.

COUNTRY. A QUICK, ADVANTAGEOUS SALE of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Specialists, P. L. MERCER & CO., 98 having changed hands through their agency during the past 3 months, ranging in price from £2,000 to £15,000. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2481.

HANTS. Cottage or Lodge, preferably with few acres, wanted to buy or rent by naval officer. Up to £1,000 or £52 p.a.—Box 185.

HOME COUNTRIES. HOUSE SOUGHT, PREFERABLY MODERN. Good train services Victoria or Waterloo. 15-30 miles London. 3 reception, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. 10-25 Acres, including woodland. Will pay £5,000-£7,000.—A. B. W., c/o Woodcocks 30, St. George Street, W.1.

MIDLANDS preferred. High-class Snack Bar or Cafe Restaurant wanted, rent or purchase. Modern building. Prominent position, near town. Write—Box 179.

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts.—Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 441.

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54). Windsor (Tel. 73). Slough (Tel. 20048). Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES. The only complete illustrated Register (Price 2/6). Selected lists free.—RIPPO, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I., Exeter. (Est. 1884).

HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES S.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and adjoining counties.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO., Chartered Surveyors, Valuers and Agents, Market Harborough 2411.

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE & OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. Tel. 2081.

SHROPSHIRE, HEREFORD. WORCS., etc., and MID WALES, apply leading Agents—CHAMBERLAIN & BROTHERS and HARRISON, Shrewsbury. Tel. 2061.

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & CO. of Haywards Heath, specialists in High Class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

SUFFOLK AND EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents. Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

WANTED—(contd.).

SURREY. Within 12 miles Leamington. Cottage, small farmhouse, or bungalow 2/4 bed. 2/8 Acres. Main services not essential.—MURRELL, Beaulieu, Hants.

WILTS or BERKS preferably. Training Establishment or Farm, 150-200 Acres, with nice old house. 8-10 bedrooms. Stables and farm buildings. Wanted to buy.—TRESDIDER, 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY W.1

BERKSHIRE (ABOUT 8 MILES FROM READING)

Occupying a remarkable position on gravel soil and commanding wonderful views over a wide expanse of beautiful country.

THE CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
WOODBURY, FARLEY HILLA MOST ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT HOUSE STANDING IN HEAVILY
TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 13 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. 4 Cottages. Fine block of Stabling.

The whole grounds are most tastefully disposed and studded with cedar, forest
and other trees. Hard Tennis Court. Tennis and croquet lawns. Rose garden.
Shrubbery. Partly walled Kitchen Garden, Orchard, etc. The remainder of the
Property is principally pasture, with a small area of woodland. In all

ABOUT 24 ACRES FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICE

Inspired and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN AND
MERCER, as above. (17,365)

FAVOURITE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTY

FOR SALE

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
of about

600 ACRES

With a stretch of Trout Fishing in well-known River.

Handsome Up-to-date Residence of moderate size, beautifully placed in a small park.
There are ample Cottages on the Estate, which is divided into several
Farms, all let to long-standing Tenants and producing a first-class return.

House and grounds would be sold separately.

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Within easy reach of Leominster, on southern slope with extensive panoramic views.

HANDSOME
STONE-BUILT
RESIDENCE OF
TUDOR TYPE4 reception, 12 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

Stabling. Garage (flat over)

Well timbered gardens and
grounds, in all

ABOUT 25 ACRES

Price substantially reduced

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

(16,814)

Regent 0293
Regent 3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

LAND AGENTS—AUCTIONEERS—VALUERS

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:

"Nicholas, Reading."

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

ON THE CHILTERN. ABOVE HENLEY

Views for miles over the Thames Valley. Station ¼ mile.

MODERN
LABOUR-SAVING
HOUSEin excellent order. South-east
aspect. 6 or 7 bedrooms,
1 dressing, 2 bathrooms, 3
reception rooms. All services.
Garage. Inexpensive gardens.
Hard court.

2 ACRES

LOW RATES

FOR SALE

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE

45 miles from London on high ground in well-wooded country, convenient for markets.

FOR SALE—A FINE MIXED FARM (GRADE A) OF 344 ACRES
WITH GEORGIAN HOUSE, ALL IN FIRST-RATE ORDERThe HOUSE, CENTRALLY PLACED, contains: 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. The
buildings include cowhouse for 35, 4 good cottages.

Main water to nearby fields.

Main electricity.

LAND ABOUT HALF ARABLE AND PASTURE. LOW TITHE.

EARLY POSSESSION

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

FARMS FOR SALE

SUSSEX

FINE RESIDENTIAL FARM
210 ACRESRICH FERTILE LAND INCLUDING SOME
VALUABLE FATTENING MARSH LAND.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Main electricity. Ample buildings. 3 cottages. Good
fishing and shooting.

PRICE £10,500, WITH POSSESSION

SHROPSHIRE

COMPACT MIXED FARM
IN RING FENCE.

317 ACRES

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception.
Modern conveniences. 2 cottages. 2 sets of excellent
buildings. Grade A cowshed. Dairy, etc.

PRICE £14,000, WITH POSSESSION

Particulars of the above and other FARMS FOR
INVESTMENT OR OCCUPATION, apply: RALPH
PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.FASCINATING COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT TUDOR
MILL HOUSECONVENIENT FOR
OLD-WORLD BURFORD
BEAUTIFUL PERIOD
INTERIORModernised to perfection. 3 recep-
tion (one 30 ft. long), 5 bedrooms,
bathroom. Main electricity, power
and water.CHARMING TERRACED
GARDEN OF ABOUT 1 ACRE.
INTERSECTED BY PRETTY
MILLSTREAM, which GREATLY
ENHANCES ITS BEAUTY and
IMPROVES ITS VALUE
CONSIDERABLY.YET THE PRICE IS
ONLY £4,850 FREEHOLD

IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

(12,783)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)HERTS AND MIDDLESEX
BORDERS, NEAR ELSTREE.Occupying one of the most open and rural
situations within the distance of London.1½ miles from Station. FOR SALE. A
CHOICE MODERN HOUSE.Approached by short drive. It is built of
purple stock brick, has all modern comforts
and contains: Lounge hall (18 ft. by 18 ft.),
dining room (17 ft. by 14 ft.), drawing room
(8 ft. by 14 ft.), maids' sitting room, 5
bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.
Central heating throughout. Fitted basins.
Electric light, gas, etc. Double and single
garages. GARDEN ABOUT ½ ACRE,
with SMALL SWIMMING POOL.
Recommended by: MAPLE & Co., as above.

WALLINGTON, SURREY.

Convenient for station, good class shops
and with good train service to City and West
End. FOR SALE. PRICE £2,250.ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, with
3 sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Garage for 2 cars. Large garden with tennis
court, etc. Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

ESSEX, NEAR BRENTWOOD. FOR

SALE. PRICE £2,650. MODERN
HOUSE, completely redecorated. 3 recep-
tion, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices.
Garage. Grounds of 1½ ACRES. Good
tennis court, kitchen garden, fruit trees.

Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

SURREY

Between Epsom and Leatherhead.

FOR SALE—PRICE £3,500.

A SPECIALLY BUILT HOUSE
having oak floors, fitted basins in bedrooms,
etc.Hall, dining room, drawing room (20 ft. by
13 ft.), 5 bedrooms, fine bathroom. Electric
light. Central heating (12 radiators).
Large garage.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS
valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY—MAPLE & Co., 5, GRAFTON
STREET, OLD BOND STREET, W.1.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441.

FINEST POSITION IN SURREY

Beautiful unspoiled country near Guildford.

350 ft. up.

Sandy soil.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED STONE-BUILT HOUSE



REMODELLED REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE AND IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

Luxurious bathrooms, basins in most bedrooms. Central heating. Main services, and every convenience.

Hall, 4 reception, 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Garages. Stabling. Lodge and cottage. Small farmery.

IN A LOVELY SETTING OF PARK AND WOODLAND.

75 ACRES

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

Sole Agents: H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SONS, Godalming, and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY OLD TUDOR HOUSE

In beautiful country between Guildford and Petworth.



Rich in Characteristic Features.

Completely modernised yet retaining its original character. 7-8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Stabling. Garage. Cottage. Fine old gardens. Hard court. Paddock, etc.

FOR SALE WITH 7 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Mayfair 5411

WOODCOCKS

And at Ipswich.

30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

HERTFORDSHIRE

3 miles Baldock Station.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

CHARMING TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE

(FORMERLY A RECTORY, BUILT 1840)

Contains: 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, 8/9 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, etc. Beautifully timbered grounds include gardens with tennis court, paddock and woodland, and extend to about 9 Acres. Very pretty LODGE at drive entrance. Garage, stabling, etc. Main water available. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250

(or Near Offer)

Inspected and recommended by: WOODCOCKS, as above. (C.4020)



HAMPSHIRE

1½ miles Winchester Station. On main London-Southampton road.

DISTINCTIVE COMPACT RESIDENCE

Comprising: 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Stands in about ½ Acre grounds with valuable main road frontage of over 400 ft. Stabling and garage. Main drainage. Main electricity and water available. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD, £2,000

OR NEAR OFFER TO ALLOW FOR REDECORATION THROUGHOUT

Further particulars: WOODCOCKS, as above. (C.4140)



29, Fleet St.,
(Central 9344) E.C.4

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS

Telegrams: FAREBROTHER, LONDON

26, Dover St.,
(Regent 5681) W.1



ESSEX

20 miles from London. 5 minutes from main line station.

5 bedrooms, bath room, 3 reception rooms.

GARAGE. COMPANIES' SERVICES. WELL LAID OUT GARDENS.

1½ ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD, £2,650

Further particulars from: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1. Folio 13,670

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

WEST SUSSEX

4 miles North of Midhurst.

VALUABLE MIXED FARM

COMPACT BUILDINGS. 3 COTTAGES.

182 ACRES

FORMING A SOUND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD £4,700

Particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1.

OXSHOTT

Within a mile from station with excellent train service to Waterloo.

CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Main services.

WELL LAID-OUT GARDEN.

ABOUT ONE ACRE

TO LET FURNISHED FOR DURATION OF WAR.

Further particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1. Folio 13,660

HAMPSHIRE

FIRST CLASS DAIRY AND SHEEP FARM

183 ACRES

(MORE LAND AVAILABLE.)

INCLUDING A MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

Pleasantly situated, with magnificent views over the Solent and New Forest.

Main water and electricity. 2 cottages. Useful outbuildings.

SEVERAL MILES OF EXCELLENT PRIVATE FISHING.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Plan and further particulars from: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1. Folio 18,940

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

COBHAM, SURREY. 30 MINUTES WATERLOO

¾ mile station. Picked position enjoying magnificent views.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT WELL-EQUIPPED MODERN RESIDENCE
Lounge hall, 3 reception, cloakroom, staff room, 8/9 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.), 3 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Double garage and stores. Charming terraced gardens, tennis lawn, rock and kitchen garden, fruit, etc.

1½ ACRES.

Highly recommended: TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,275A)

WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE (near)

1½ miles Tadworth Station. Bus passes.

WELL APPOINTED MODERN CHARACTER RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms (some fitted h. & c.). Main services. Central heating. Telephone. Garages. Hard tennis court. Charming well-stocked gardens, 3½ Acres. DOUBLE COTTAGE and paddock available. UNFURNISHED £300 P.A., OR FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Inspected and strongly recommended: TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,269)

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

184, BROMPTON RD., LONDON, S.W.3 KEN. 0152-3

GREAT BARGAIN! WILTS, BETWEEN SALISBURY AND DEVIZES

Charming secluded position near a pretty village.

SMALL MANOR HOUSE
IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Main electric light and water.

SUPERIOR PICTURESQUE
OLD-WORLD COTTAGE.

Stabling. Large barn and outbuildings.
Inexpensive gardens nicely timbered.

20 ACRES PASTURE
Immediate Vacant Possession.

FREEHOLD ONLY £3,850
VIEW AT ONCE TO SECURE

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

GREAT SURREY BARGAIN!

3 ACRES—ONLY £2,800

Lovely situation, absolutely secluded, away from all traffic. Easy for day reach London.

CHARMING RESIDENCE
PERFECT ORDER. EASILY RUN.

3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Large garage. Delightful but inexpensive gardens. Tennis. No belt of timber.

GREATEST BARGAIN ON OFFER
VIEW AT ONCE.

Sole Agents:
BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

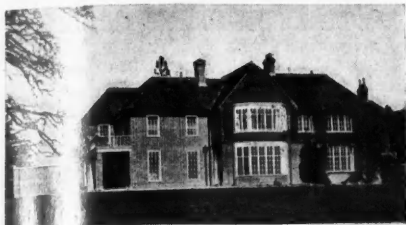
CURTIS & HENSON

SUSSEX

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).
Established 1875.

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND THREE BRIDGES. WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON.

A SUPERIOR RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM INCLUDING COMFORTABLE HOUSE



MODERNISED AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER

350 ft. above sea level. South aspect with wonderful views extending to the South Downs.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Main water supply. Refrigerator.

Garages. 4 Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS
EXCELLENT FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.

40 ACRES



VIEW FROM HOUSE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Further particulars of: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (12,976)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

FIRST-CLASS MIXED FARM

NEARLY 350 ACRES

WANTS. IMPROVED FROM "C" TO "A" FARM BY PRESENT OWNER WITHIN PAST 18 MONTHS.

GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE

MODERNISED AND BEAUTIFULLY RE-DECORATED. READY TO WALK INTO.

7 bedrooms (4 fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 1 bath-dressing room, 3 reception rooms. Main water, electric light and power. 4 cottages (main services).

EXCELLENT BUILDINGS, mostly brick and stone built, slated roofs. LAND, half arable and half pasture, with main water to all fields except one, and sheltered by well-placed woodland.

Recommended by: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (C.3244)

BERKSHIRE

Facing a well-known Racecourse.



THIS QUEEN ANNE STYLE RESIDENCE. Hall, 3 reception, 9 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, ample offices, with servants' hall. All main services connected. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling for 4 with flat over. Fine gardens and grounds, with swimming pool. In all about 6½ ACRES. The Lease having about 45 years to run at a Ground Rent of £55 p.a. **FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.** All further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.4737)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE IN BERKSHIRE

BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY

EXTENDING TO NEARLY

317 ACRES

WITH A CHARMING, MODERNISED AND
WELL-APPOINTED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

2 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. Electric light and central heating. INCLUDED ARE

TWO EXCELLENT FARMS (Let)

FARMHOUSE, 2 COTTAGES AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS. TROUT FISHING ON THE ESTATE.

The main house is also let, but possession might be obtained at 3 months' notice.

At present there is a Net Income of £500 p.a.

For price, full particulars and photographs, apply to the Agents:

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.



MASON & FREEMAN

(ASSOCIATED WITH MICHAEL B. W. HODGSON & PALMER)

VICTORIA STREET, WINDERMERE (Tel. 185), and at KENDAL

ON EASTERN SHORE OF LAKE WINDERMERE WITH BEAUTIFUL PANORAMIC VIEW OF LAKE AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED AND WELL PLANNED ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

BUILT IN 1910, AND NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, library, cloakroom, 7 principal bedrooms and 3 staff rooms, convenient domestic offices including maids' sitting room.

2 COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 6 CARS.

STABLING and OUTBUILDINGS.

2 BOATHOUSES, 1 HAVING WET DOCK.

FARM OF 13½ ACRES

TOTAL AREA 42½ ACRES

INCLUDING WIDE FRONTAGE TO LAKE AND MAIN ROAD



THE ESTATE IS FOR SALE BY REASON OF THE RECENT DEATH OF THE OWNER.

Telegrams :
"Wood, Agents, Wendo.
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines).

TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

OXON

Between Burford and Faringdon. 3 miles from G.W.R. main line station.



THIS BEAUTIFUL OLD STONE MILL HOUSE

Containing: 2 sitting rooms (one 34 ft. long), cloakroom (h. & c.) and w.c., kitchen with "Aga," 5 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. MAIN WATER.

2 GARAGES AND AMPLE OUTBUILDINGS.

PRETTY TERRACED GARDEN WITH STREAM, ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

MORE LAND ADJOINING CAN BE HAD

Full particulars of: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (52,020)

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In beautiful country between London and Speldhurst. About 3 miles from Tunbridge Wells.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF DANEMORE PARK



EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT
316 ACRES

WELL-APPOINTED GEORGIAN
STYLE RESIDENCE

STANDING AMID A PARK AND HOME FARM OF
ABOUT 160 ACRES AND INCLUDING 3 COTTAGES

SECONDARY RESIDENCE, 2 farms, 2 pairs picturesque cottages and valuable enclosures of well-timbered accommodation and building land.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., and FOX & MAN-
WARING, acting in conjunction, have been
instructed to sell by AUCTION in LOTS at THE
ROSE AND CROWN HOTEL, TONBRIDGE, on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, at 3 p.m.



Solicitors: Messrs. PARKER THOMAS & Co., 20/21, Lawtence Lane, London, E.C.2. Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341); Messrs. FOX & MANWARING, Edenbridge, Kent (Tel.: Edenbridge 2211) (acting in conjunction). To conform with the Paper Control Order No. 48, Catalogues are charged at 1/- each.

OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

OVERLOOKING THE COTSWOLD HILLS

2 miles from market town.

SMALL STONE-BUILT COTSWOLD-STYLE RESIDENCE. 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light. Ample water supply. Garage and outhouses. About 7 ACRES, suitable for market gardening. (Trout fishing can be rented nearby.) **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

SURREY

London 15 miles.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE overlooking the Downs. 3 sitting rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. All main services. Telephone. Garage. About 1 ACRE. **PRICE FREEHOLD £3,250.**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

Highly Suitable for Small School, Ecclesiastical Retreat, etc.

STONE-BUILT XIVth CENTURY COTSWOLD RESIDENCE in OXFORD-SHIRE VILLAGE. 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 attics, 2 bathrooms. Barn with electric light. Main electric light and water. Cottage (reserved gardener, services of wife available). Stabling and garages. 4 ACRES of lovely grounds. Also 24 ACRES of grazing sub-let at £33 per annum. **RENT £238 PER ANNUM.** Premium required. Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

HIGH UP ON THE CHILTERN HILLS

Henley 4 miles.

DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE. 2 sitting rooms (one 20 ft. long), 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and water supply. Telephone. Garage. Old-world garden. About 3/4 ACRE. Vacant Possession. **PRICE FREEHOLD £2,600.**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

Didcot Station (G.W.R.) 3 miles.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING QUEEN ANNE STYLE MANOR HOUSE. 3/4 sitting rooms, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Telephone. Stabling and garages. Lovely grounds. **RENT, FURNISHED, £10 10s. 0d. PER WEEK.**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS

Chipping Campden 4 miles.

STONE-BUILT MODERNISED TUDOR RESIDENCE, with ADDITION in ELIZABETHAN STYLE. 3/4 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Main water supply. Central heating. Garage and stabling. Cottage. Grounds and kitchen garden. Also 30 ACRES of pasture let off. **PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500.**

Apply: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

64, HIGH STREET,
LEWES, SUSSEX.

ROWLAND GORRINGE & CO.

Lewes 660/1

TOWN PLACE FARM, NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX



AN UNIQUE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE

PERFECTLY APPOINTED.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND WATER. SPACIOUS LOUNGE AND DINING ROOMS WITH FINE OPEN FIREPLACES AND OAK BEAMS.

7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' wing with 5 bedrooms, sitting room and bathroom. Tiled kitchen with "Esse" range.

GARDENS WITH SMALL LAKE and hard tennis court. Garage for 6, with large living room over (heated). Stable. Outbuildings.

2 PAIRS OF COTTAGES. MODERN FARM BUILDINGS.

214 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of), on November 17 at The White Hart Hotel, Lewes.

Auctioneers: ROWLAND GORRINGE & Co., F.A.I. (Tel. 660/1), Lewes, SUSSEX.

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON RD., LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet,
and Haslemere
Offices.

1 HOUR LONDON

1 mile Market Town and Station.

FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM WITH
ABOUT 140 ACRESINCLUDING A LOVELY SUSSEX FARMHOUSE
added to and modernised for the occupation of a
Gentleman Farmer.3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.
Main water and electricity.EXCELLENT FARMERY WITH COW-HOUSES FOR
24 COWS (CERTIFIED GRADE A). BARN. 2 MODERN
COTTAGES (each with bathroom). GARAGE FOR 2
CARS.

FREEHOLD £8,500

Live and dead stock by valuation if required.

All staff willing to stay on. Excellent workers.

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

BAGSHOT 3 MILES

High ground adjoining the Golf Course.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-EQUIPPED
RESIDENCE4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms.
Main water and electricity. Complete central heating.
Garages, outbuildings, and cottage with bath.DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS. HARD
TENNIS COURT, AND Paddock. IN ALL ABOUT

4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

ON HIGH GROUND NEAR EWELL

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED
RESIDENCE TO BE LET
FURNISHEDThe house is lavishly fitted and is installed with every modern
convenience and comfort, standing back from the road, and
secluded therefrom. Beautiful views.3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage. Useful
outbuildings. Characteristic gardens, with lawn, prolific
fruit and vegetable gardens, shady trees and shrubs, hard
tennis court. IN ALL ABOUT

4 ACRES

RENT ONLY £8 8s. PER WEEK

Inspected and recommended by:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

WILTSHIRE

Outskirts of favourite small market town. 400 ft. up.
Greensand subsoil.

STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Large hall, 3 reception, 6-7 bedrooms (lavatory basins,
h. & c.), 2 bathrooms, excellent modern offices. Garage, etc.
All main services. Central heating, etc.INEXPENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE
GROUNDSTENNIS COURT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, KITCHEN
GARDEN, FRUIT TREES, Paddock, ETC. IN ALL
JUST OVER

3 ACRES

ONLY £3,650 FREEHOLD

Recommended by: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton
Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)ADJOINING AND WITH VIEWS OF
THE NEW FORESTSituate in a delightful district, only ½ mile Village and
Railway Station, about 3 miles from Brockenhurst.FASCINATING OLD-WORLD
COTTAGERESTORED, ALTERED AND FASHIONED INTO
A RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEFOLK.3 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water, gas
and electricity. Central heating. Garage. Outbuildings
and 4-roomed cottage.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS AND 2 FIELDS.

In all about

4 ACRES

PRICE ONLY £2,950 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

CHARMING PART OF THE
SUSSEX COASTIn a non-restricted district, convenient to Goodwood and other
glorious country in West Sussex.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

AN ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

Lounge, dining room, cloakroom, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.
Central heating. Electric light. Modern conveniences.
Garage. Very pleasant garden.

LOW RENTAL

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

HAYWARDS HEATH AND
BRIGHTONAbout 12 miles from the latter. Retired situation. Views of
Chanetonbury Ring.

LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, complete
offices. 2 garages. Well-established grounds with tennis
and other lawns. IN ALL

1½ ACRES

ONLY £1,700 FREEHOLD

£1,000 COULD REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

MUCH SOUGHT AFTER
RIVERSIDE DISTRICTAbout 1 mile from station and bus services, within easy reach
of Hampton Court and Richmond Park.MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY
RESIDENCEOccupying a quiet position. Electric service of trains to
Town in about 40 minutes.3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light.
Modern conveniences. Central heating.
Garage for 2 cars.MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS, WITH LAWN,
KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC. IN ALL ABOUT

¾ ACRE

VERY MODERATE PRICE
FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

CORNISH RIVIERA

Outstanding position, commanding views of Mounts Bay and
the surrounding country.RESIDENTIAL HOTEL WITH
FURNISHINGS FOR SALE AS A
GOING CONCERNTHE TUDOR MANSION contains: 4 reception, 30
bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, modern conveniences. Good
garage accommodation.LOVELY GROUNDS WITH FLOWER GARDENS,
WOODLANDS, 2 WALLED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
GARDENS. IN ALL ABOUT

7 ACRES

Price and further particulars, apply to the Agents:
HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.:
Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.); or to Messrs. J. A.
TREGLOWN & SONS, 4, Prince's Street, Penzance, Cornwall

SURREY HIGHLANDS

Picked position about 600 ft. up, amidst unspoilt surroundings,
convenient to village and two stations. 40 minutes Town

A WELL APPOINTED

RESIDENCE

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Main drainage.
Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Garage.

TENNIS LAWN. KITCHEN AND FRUIT ABOUT

1 ACRE

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY

FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

MERSTHAM, SURREY

40 minutes London. Due South aspect. Views over open
country for miles.FASCINATING LABOUR-SAVING
RESIDENCEwith lounge hall, 3 reception, sun loggia, 6 bedrooms
(with lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathroom, complete offices,
Double garage. All companies' mains.VERY ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS WITH SWIMMING
POOL, TENNIS COURT, VEGETABLE GARDEN.
IN ALL

2 ACRES

VERY REASONABLE PRICE
MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED

Recommended by:

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Magnificent views of the South Downs and Ashdown Forest.

FASCINATING CHARACTER
RESIDENCEwith entrance hall, 3 reception, small study, 5 bedrooms,
bathroom, complete offices. Garage. Co.'s electric light
gas, water and private drainage. Telephone.UNUSUALLY FINE GROUNDS WITH FORMAL
GARDENS WITH LILY POOL, NATURAL ROCKERY
AND WATER GARDEN, KITCHEN GARDEN. IN
ALL ABOUT

3 ACRES

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD
MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

BOURNEMOUTH:
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
R. ALEC HAMBRO.

FOX & SONS
LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

NORTH DEVON

Situated on the outskirts of an important town with glorious views.



BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, NEAR SEA
FISHING. YACHTING. GOLFING AVAILABLE.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Delightfully situated on a bus route and in first-class order throughout.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, sun lounge, kitchen and offices. Company's electricity. Garage. Greenhouse.

TASTEFULLY LAID OUT GARDENS OF ABOUT

$\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Between the New Forest and the Solent, with 2 miles of fishing on the Avon Water from one bank.

A VALUABLE DAIRY AND SHEEP FARM
OF ABOUT 183 ACRES
WITH PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE

Containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen. Companies' electricity, gas and water.
 2 farm cottages. Adequate and well-planned buildings.

THE LANDS ARE PRODUCTIVE AND THERE ARE ABOUT 103 ACRES PASTURE, JUST OVER 66 ACRES ARABLE, THE REMAINDER BEING COPSE, ETC. THERE IS A QUANTITY OF GOOD TIMBER ON THE PROPERTY.

VACANT POSSESSION.

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD
(OR NEAR OFFER)

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE

A VERY CHARMING RESIDENCE
IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION
THROUGHOUT

7 bedrooms (all with h. & c. water supply), 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, complete domestic offices.

Companies' electricity, gas and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Garage. Excellent cottage. Greenhouses.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GARDENS, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN, Paddock.

ABOUT 4 ACRES IN ALL

For appointment to view apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

ADJOINING BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Commanding magnificent views.

WELL-CONSTRUCTED GABLED RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Maids' sitting room. Offices.

Garage 2 cars. Electric lighting plant. Company's water.

CHARMING GROUNDS. TENNIS COURT. PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN. Paddock.

10½ ACRES

ALSO A DETACHED COTTAGE IN VILLAGE.

PRICE £6,700 FREEHOLD
(or near offer)

Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

ON THE FRINGE OF THE NEW FOREST

2 miles from a Market Town. 14 miles from Bournemouth.

COMFORTABLE
SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Built for present Owners' requirements and possessions. All modern conveniences and comforts.

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, large lounge hall, excellent offices. "Aga" cooker and boilers. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage. Stabling.

Exceptionally well laid out gardens with tennis and other lawns, orchard, productive kitchen garden. In all about

3 ACRES

PRICE £5,250 FREEHOLD

For orders to view apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

CORNWALL

5½ miles from Bodmin. Facing South and commanding extensive views.



AN ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.

Central heating. "Aga" cooker. Electric light. Cottage. Excellent farm buildings. Garage.

WELL-ARRANGED GROUNDS INCLUDING TENNIS COURT, PLANTATIONS, LARGE WALLED GARDEN, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, FERTILE PASTURE LANDS, THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

64 ACRES

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
DORSET

Situated in beautiful surroundings.

FINE OLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY MANSION

CONVERTED SOME YEARS AGO AND NOW RUN AS AN EXCEEDINGLY SUCCESSFUL HOTEL

30 bedrooms, several fitted bathrooms, fine suite of reception rooms, very large and elaborately panelled music or recreation room, oak-panelled hall, complete offices. Stabling, garages. Walled kitchen garden.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF ABOUT 50 ACRES
 LICENSED.

PRICE £20,000 FREEHOLD (INCLUDING FURNITURE AND EFFECTS)

For orders to view apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

Within easy walking distance of a popular 18-hole Golf Course. 8 miles from Bournemouth.

Standing well back from the road on sand and gravel soil.

A PICTURESQUE
SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

erected under Architects' supervision in 1902, all rooms enjoying maximum amount of sunshine.

The accommodation comprises 4 principal and 2 servants' bedrooms, bathroom, drawing room (20 ft. 7 ins. by 14 ft. 6 ins.), dining room, sitting room, kitchen and offices.



Companies' gas and water. Main electricity.

Constant hot water supply.

Garage with inspection pit.

Beautifully timbered grounds with a splendid variety of shrubs, rhododendrons, flower beds, lawn and kitchen garden, the whole extending to an area of about

4 ACRES

PRICE £4,700 FREEHOLD

For detailed particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH. (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

HEALTH AND FOOD RATIONS

WHICH FOODS GIVE US ENERGY?

Everybody knows that the man who does hard manual work and the child who is never still for a moment need more energy-producing foods than the man who sits all day in an office. Yet even the sedentary worker needs a diet of which half at least consists of carbohydrates, the energy-givers.

Obviously, then, the carbohydrates are important, especially for children. Fortunately they are cheap and so varied that any shortage in one group can be made up by substituting others in good supply.

Starch and sugars are the main carbohydrates. Starch is the chief constituent of flours and cereals. Potatoes, and the pulses such as peas and beans, are also rich in starch. Sugars are, of course, a problem to-day and it is best to save the syrup, honey, jam or chocolate for the children.

Fats are the other energy-makers. They give a reserve of energy while carbohydrates give quick energy. Fats are provided by lard, suet, dripping, butter, margarine and fat meat. Don't overlook the herring either; whether you eat him as bloater, kipper, or fresh herring, he's fine food for energy.

This is one of a series of announcements issued in support of the Government's food policy by the makers of

CROOKES'

HALIBUT  LIVER OIL

D3



open up YOUR second front

Farmers have two fighting fronts. They have ploughed up 6 million extra acres to grow more food for man and beast. They are winning on the First Front. But what about the Second Front—against the Rats?



You have probably grown at least 30 bushels of wheat on one of your extra acres: 20 rats would eat that in a year. Every year rats destroy food valued at many million pounds.



This needless waste must not go on, for we cannot spare shipping space to replace what the rats destroy.


THE RATS ON YOUR FARM MUST BE KILLED

Your War Agricultural Executive Committee will keep your farm and buildings clear of rats for a very modest charge. It will pay you well to let them do it. Ask them to give you a quotation.

Don't forget that by law a fence through which rats cannot get must be put round any rick before threshing, and that the rats must be killed inside the fence. Failure may involve heavy penalties.

YOUR BEST DEFENCE AGAINST INFECTION

GERMS AND JEYES' CAN LIVE TOGETHER



THE value of JEYES' FLUID in the daily routine is that it disinfects as it cleans, killing germs which are a menace to health, and creating hygienic surroundings which form a barrier to infection. Soap and water remove dirt, but they do not disinfect. The addition of a tablespoonful of JEYES' FLUID to every gallon of water used for cleansing ensures the destruction of germs and at the same time makes cleaning easier.

Jeyes' Fluid is not subject to Purchase Tax.

YOUR BEST DEFENCE AGAINST INFECTION

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES!



With care
they last
a lifetime

Fresh Cloche supplies are now available. If you have decided upon Cloche Cultivation, which is yielding such amazing results for Vegetable growers everywhere, be advised to seize this opportunity of making sure of 100% results from your kitchen-garden plots.

Chase
CONTINUOUS CLOCHES

Read our Manual 'Cloches v. Hitler,' 6d. by post

BOB MARTIN'S IN 2 FORMS
powders



tablets

To save wrapping paper, part of the output of Bob Martin's Condition Powders is now being issued in tablet form. One tablet is the exact equivalent of one powder, and both are equally efficacious in purifying a dog's blood. Easy to give, a daily Bob Martin's—powder or tablet—will keep your dog always healthy and happy. In packets 9 for 7d., 21 for 1/1s.

BOB MARTIN'S KEEP DOGS FIT



Quo vadis?

If you have designed an engineering device and are planning to put it on the market after the war you could not do better than consult Webley & Scott Ltd.

150 years of progress in Precision Engineering Service qualifies the Webley Organization to know how to produce Engineering Products successfully.

Webley

WEBLEY & SCOTT LTD., BIRMINGHAM
Established 1790.

Ensign
CAMERAS
AND FILMS

B.P.I. PRODUCTS

One effect of the war will be so to increase the quality of "Ensign" Cameras and Films that you will forget the shortages we cannot now prevent.

HOUGHTON-BUTCHER MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Walthamstow, London, E.17

Please help us to give everyone a fair share—
only buy what you need now

JAEGER

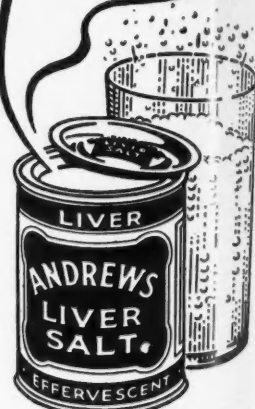
GO TO YOUR NEAREST JAEGER AGENT

or write to JAEGER,

204, Regent Street, London, for nearest address.

TAKE CARE OF HEALTH

Excuse me—
INNER
CLEANLINESS
is the first
Health rule



One size only, 8 ozs. 1/10d.
including purchase tax



'Off' whenever you can
'On' only when you must
to **HELP**
SAVE ELECTRICITY

Even the small amount
of current used by

MAZDA
LAMPS

is well worth saving
for the Nation

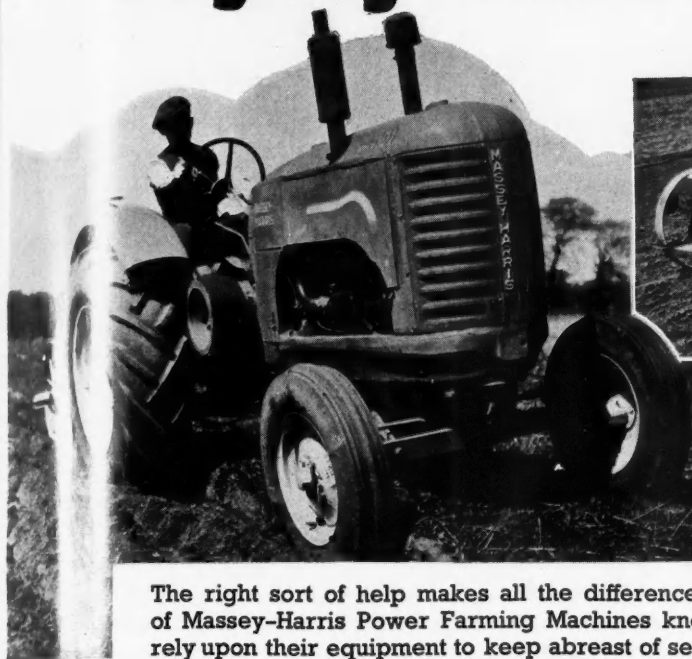


*Mazda Lamps
Stay Bright Longer*



Made in England by
The British Thomson-Houston Company Limited

Forging Ahead *with the* Good Work



The right sort of help makes all the difference, and users of Massey-Harris Power Farming Machines know they can rely upon their equipment to keep abreast of seasonal work and do the job well.

MASSEY · HARRIS

TRACTORS * TILLAGE AND SEEDING MACHINES

Offices: MASSEY HOUSE, BROOKLANDS ROAD, SALE, MANCHESTER



*It is economical to
buy the best salt*

Cerelbos Salt

Clear that Cold with
VAPEX
BREATHE THE VAPOUR



WARNING !

We wish to draw the attention of our clients and all others with independent Water Supplies that the time of year has arrived when their installations should be looked over, and any exposed parts protected from frost. When this is not practicable, water should be drained from pumping installations, pipe lines and engines after use in severe weather.

Particular attention should be given to this matter in these times, as apart from inconvenience and expense, it may not be possible to obtain the necessary spare parts without considerable delay.

If you are in doubt as to what action should be taken in your case please write us, when we shall be pleased to advise you.

With compliments,

DUKE & OCKENDEN Ltd.

Engineers for Water Supply and Sole Makers of "DANDO" Pumps

1 Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.1.

Ferry Wharf, Littlehampton

Tele : Abbey 6338 *

Tele : Six *

TELEPHONE
27301 (20 LINES)

DUNLOP & RANKEN LTD
FOR EVERYTHING
IN STEEL

Head Office LEEDS

WOMEN - "OFF-DUTY"



**PREFER
NORVIC**

NOTE: Your retailer may not have the styles shown here but he will have other equally attractive styles in Norvic and Norvic Utility Shoes.

They know that NORVIC SHOES are not only smart but comfortable shoes to step-out in, designed to make you look your best and feel really at ease.

Write for the name and address of nearest Norvic agent.

THE NORVIC SHOE CO. LTD., NORWICH

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCII. No. 2389

OCTOBER 30, 1942



Harlip

THE MARCHIONESS OF KILDARE

Lady Kildare, who is the eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. MacMorrough Kavanagh, of Borris House, County Carlow, and was married in 1936 to Major the Marquess of Kildare, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, only son of the Duke of Leinster, has two little daughters. Lady Kildare is working with the V.A.D.

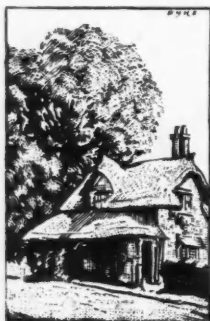
COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN,
W.C.2.

Telegrams: CountryLife, London.
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENTS AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES:
TOWER HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
W.C.2.

Telephone: Temple Bar 4363



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

UTILITARIANISM IS NOT DEAD

LORD REITH expressed the general sense in the Lords' debate on the machinery of national planning. He was glad that the Government policy still stands, but deplored that it is standing still. The public is showing unmistakably its approval of the unprecedented attempts to overcome the national tendency to muddle along and, instead, to plan ahead for health, prosperity, and beauty. The recent Scott and Uthwatt Reports on the main aspects of land use, and the Royal Academy's plans of London as it might be, are generally welcomed for their constructive suggestions by a large element of the nation which has for decades been overruled by utility merchants, the so-called practical men. These people, who take unaccountable pride in having made England what it is, raise two favourite bogeys to make the public frightened of making plans: loss of liberty, and, under such disguises as "national prosperity," "the march of science," and "commercial necessity," the dropsical body of utilitarian *laissez-faire*. In the Britain that is being planned it is sought to curtail the liberty only of industrialism to devastate, of speculation to exploit, of the practical man to practise on his neighbours.

But utilitarianism still has its champions. Opposing Sir Norman Birkett's endorsement of the Scott Report's recommendation of a five-year plan for establishing national parks, Sir Arthur Craig asks: "who can say that science will not produce from the rocks and stones of the mountains a fuel or spirit . . . and turn these national parks into veritable hives of important industry?" Commerce, it seems, should not be fettered by such regions being dedicated to health and beauty. The Chairman of the City of London Real Property Company approves the plans for London in general but points out that after the war there will be an influx of businesses into the heart of London, anxious to re-establish themselves. If reconstruction is delayed by replanning there is, he said, danger of their finding markets elsewhere. This, it is interesting to recall, is almost word for word the argument that was chiefly instrumental in quashing Wren's plan for London. Only certain parts of the City would be affected by replanning, and the gain to property owners in spaciousness, values, and safety must be set against any temporary inconvenience. It has been well said: "of what use is talk of planning if we are condemned to a repetition of this short-sighted scramble to the old top-heavy congested centres, with their corollaries of ribbon development, traffic congestion, and 150 people killed every day in the streets?"

HOUSE-ROOM

D. R. STRADLING, discussing on page 840 the scientific approach to building problems, points to one huge gap between them: the lack of analysis of what is required of building. The Federation of Women's Institutes have taken a hand in remedying this by organising a Gallup Poll on countrywomen's requirements of their homes. Points on which universal agreement is felt are: dislike of terraced houses and of adjoining back doors; and the need for more cupboard space. There is a big majority in favour of three downstairs rooms, that is, the provision of a parlour; two lavatories; cooking-stoves other than coal ranges; and some form of heating for bedrooms. The investigation has been carried further by the Royal Society of Arts' series of lectures on the Post-war Home, now published with a foreword by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (2s. 6d.). The fundamental problem, as stated by Miss Denby, is to supplement actual space by the illusion of additional space—through careful regard for proportion, relation between wall and window area, the texture of wall surfaces, and the design of fittings. These last could be infinitely improved and multiplied if, the demand for them being established, they can be made in quantity and therefore cheaply. It is in this direction that prefabrication in converted war factories could expedite housing. The shell of a house, according to Mr. Howard Robertson, accounts for only 40 per cent. of the cost. It is in the balance that, as yet, so much of the time and cost of building goes. Design and manufacture can save much of both by standardised mass production, once the need has been agreed. Individual tastes and the creative instinct would be no more discouraged by good standardised designs than they are at present by multifarious bad ones, or by standardised motor cars.

THE LIVING FLAME

*THE living flame of happiness
That once you lit in me
Is like the ancient fabled fire
That burns in Araby.*

*Nations have risen, ruled, and died,
Armies have come and gone,
Araby's temples are torn down
But still the fire burns on.*

*So in my heart, woe, weakness, fear
Must trampling take their way
But still the flame spreads, calm and pure,
A strong internal day.*

*What endless source of light you placed
In me I cannot tell:
I only know that still it burns
In an unworthy shell.*

EDWARD SHANKS.

PROPRIETARY PLANT MEDICINES

AN interesting departure from established custom lies behind the appointment by the Ministry of Agriculture of a committee to advise on applications from manufacturers for approval of proprietary insecticides and fungicides intended for the control of plant pests and diseases. It is part of the duty of agricultural advisory officers all over the country to recommend suitable kinds of insect and fungus killers to plant-growers, and there is obvious difficulty in recommending one proprietary product rather than another when the difference is confined to the "brand name" and an unimportant variation in the proportions of the chief ingredients. This difficulty, however, is easily got over by using group designations: lime-sulphur or tar-oil winter wash, for instance. In the past this has been the procedure adopted, and the manufacturers have been trusted to make their products correspond with one or other of a series of specifications adopted by the Ministry. Recently more and more complex chemicals which can only be used in factory-compounded preparations have been coming on the market, and there is no practicable method of approving of them or recommending them except by their "brand names." Such approval is now to be granted provided that it is recommended by the newly appointed committee of English and Scots specialists, and the principles and conditions of approval are to be drawn up at once by a joint panel of the

committee itself, the manufacturers and the Agricultural Research Council.

CURRY AND SPICE

PEPPER, ginger, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and paprika are still to be found in most kitchens, and all but the two last have a place in most curry powders. But what of the future? From the time when Alaric the Goth demanded 3,000 lb. of pepper as part of the ransom of Rome, the spice trade has been inextricably tangled with empire. Most pepper comes from within 250 miles of Singapore; ginger from West Africa, India and (if it is green preserved ginger) from China and the Malay Peninsula; cloves from Penang and Zanzibar; cinnamon from Ceylon—sometime "the Cinnamon Isle"; nutmegs and mace (the latter the fleshy part of the fruit whose kernel is a nutmeg) from the Dutch East Indies; paprika, if mild, from Spain, but if sharp from Yugoslavia and Hungary. "Prospects not too good" might be the comment of any lover of curry or spiced cakes. Perhaps the strictest monopoly was that held in turn by the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British, in the clove trade. Comparably, the Dutch at one time maintained a monopoly of cinnamon, and they are said to have tried to eradicate the nutmeg tree from all the Molucca Islands save the Banda group—but to have been foiled by birds which carried nutmegs elsewhere. As with drugs so with spices and condiments: a shortage may encourage us to look to our own resources, and to remember horse-radish, mustard, peppermint, fenugreek, coriander and many another, and to see whether we cannot recover or even surpass the skill which some of our forebears displayed in their use of home-grown herbs.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH

BATHS, which used to be regarded as commonplace, now provide a popular conversational opening. There is the question of how many we are to allow ourselves, having regard to fuel. There is that of the statutory 5 ins., as to which some people have devised ingenious methods of measuring, which seem to give them the benefit of any doubt. There is yet another, having nothing to do with war-time exigencies, that has lately produced a spirited correspondence, namely, at which end of the bath should the bather sit. We should have thought it a universal custom to sit at the far end from the taps, but this view is now contested. It is said that the water is both a little deeper and a little hotter at the tap end. There are, no doubt, advantages, but do they compensate for having to sit more or less upright, with the danger of bumping the head or feeling an unpleasantly warm tap on the back? Those who adopt this attitude must be strict adherents of the 5 in. rule and so have abandoned all hope of lolling. Again, it may be that they know too well the temptation of lolling and the superhuman effort required to let out the water, and so want to be within easy reach when conscience gives the word.

"O FOR A BOOK!"

THE German people are apparently not satisfied with Herr Goebbels's not inconsiderable efforts, for they need, so he says, more light fiction. It is particularly wanted after the strenuous labours of the day and "no National Socialist should consider it beneath his dignity to write it"; but they must remember that they serve the State first and literature afterwards. While these Nazi labourers are racking their brains for the right kind of joke, which shall be light and yet eschew levity, we are reminded that our men of the Forces are craving for literature of all sorts, and we are bidden once more to look through our bookshelves. This is not much to ask, though to part with a book is for some people like parting with a tooth. There is a distinction between giving and throwing away. Out-of-date directories and ancient school-books are not the most cheerful of reading, and though people have been known to read the old newspaper that line their drawers they have only done it in desperation. It ought to occur to us that the books we have either never read or shall never read again are probably not those which our men will like best.



HADRIAN'S WALL LOOKING EASTWARD FROM CUDDY'S CRAG TOWARDS HOUSESTEADS

This stretch is included in the newly acquired property of the National Trust

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

TOWARDS the end of September, shortly after I had commented on the fact that the meadow-pipit was becoming a quite rare visitor, I met at a spot where the New Forest falls away to lower levels and cultivation, a veritable cloud of the birds. As I walked they rose in dozens on either side of the path, and over a square mile of country they were almost as thick as locusts in swarm. It was all very satisfactory, for one cannot have too many meadow-pipits, and if one is beginning to start a fallacious rumour it is as well to be brought up with a round turn and provided with most convincing proof that one is wrong. I imagine, however, that the birds I saw were not a local product, but that they were migratory and had come from much farther north—from Caithness and the Hebrides, and possibly from Scandinavia. Another rare visitant to our part of the world was a dipper that I saw on one of our chalk streams just before the close of the season.

As a chalk stream addict I am prepared to argue with the *habitué* of the moorland or the mountain river as regards size of fish and a number of other points, but when my opponent mentions as adjuncts to his angling the kingfisher and the dipper against my kingfisher only, I admit it is checkmate and defeat. I think the sight of the jolly dipper, who has obviously not a care in the world, just puts the finishing touch to the perfect day. I would not be without the kingfisher, but this vivid streak of peacock blue is rather like the green flash of the setting sun, for he comes and goes up and down stream so rapidly that one is sometimes not certain if really he happened or not. The dipper, on the other hand, seems to put in an appearance on every likely pool, and his little squeak of alarm as he shoots under the old stone bridge is pure affectation, for actually he is not in the least bit frightened.

I imagine the solitary specimen of the dipper that I saw had come from farther north on a prospecting expedition in search of new quarters, and I suppose he went back to his master with a very adverse report, as I have not seen him since. "Perfectly hopeless, my dear: not a decent building site on the whole stretch of river. No ripply pebble shallows for caddis worms and shrimps, and, worst of all, not a

single rock in the middle of the stream on which a fellow can bob."

FROM three different parts of the south of England I have heard of the ordinary laurel bearing a large black and not unpalatable fruit; in one case growing in clusters like grapes, and in another set along the stem like damsons, a fruit which they resemble closely. Two of the laurel owners state that their bushes have not borne anything in the nature of fruit for 20 years—in fact, they did not know the bushes were capable of it—while the gardener of the third, who is a septuagenarian, says it may occur once in the lifetime of a man.

The Dorset laurel grower says that the fruits have been a veritable godsend, as his bushes are alongside his orchard and the blackbirds, starlings and great tits found them infinitely more attractive than plums, apples and even peaches. So long as there were fruits on the laurels he had no cause to net, for the orchard was unharmed. Another correspondent tells me that his pullets when let out of their house in the morning make straight for the laurel bushes to gorge before returning to their ordinary meal. As the ordinary meal is probably "balancer" meal this is understandable. One way and another it would seem that the laurel might realise that it is appreciated and make some effort to carry on the good work more frequently than has been the case in the past. It is a pity to hide one's light under a bushel for seven score years and ten.

So far I have only heard of laurels behaving in this fashion in Sussex, Hampshire and Dorset, but probably the same thing has occurred all over the country and proud laurel fruit-growers will discover to their chagrin that they are by no means unique, as almost every garden owner has the same tale to tell.

SEVERAL correspondents have queried the derivation of tally-ho from the Arabic *ta'ala aho*. In some dictionaries it is considered to be a corruption of the French hunting cry

taillis haut, literally high copse, but I prefer to think that the Crusaders brought back something with them for their hardships in the East a trifle more worth while than a disordered liver and a yellow complexion. I would suggest that our greyhound is a descendant of the Saracen's saluki (I expect I shall get into trouble with the dog experts over this), and that tally-ho is from the same source, as *ahoo*, a colloquial word, has precisely the same meaning as our word "mark," and is whispered excitedly by Arab shikaris when game is afoot. I would like sometimes to get back to a desert valley shortly after sun up and hear the hoarse *ahoo* as a covey of some 16 chikors trickle through the scrub bushes ahead, or alternatively respond to it on a barren mountain-side 6,000 ft. up when a big male ibex with curving horns rises to his feet in the midst of his harem. With regard to the greyhound and his possible descent from the saluki, I would remind dog experts that on ancient Egyptian tombs and temples, which date back to 2,000 B.C. or even further, there are bas-reliefs of hunting-dogs which, without raising comment, might appear in COUNTRY LIFE as illustrations of competitors in the Waterloo Cup. They were used in those days apparently for running down in the deserts the oryx and addax, both heavy antelope with no great turn of speed, and holding them at bay until the hunter came up with his bow and arrow. The pure descendant of these ancient Egyptian hounds, the rare gazelle hound, is still used by one tribe of Arabs.

AMONG the letters about the derivation of tally-ho was one which recounted a story of a man in a certain regiment, who having come into money, took up the expensive sport of hunting on a very thorough scale. Not only did he devote the whole of his long leave and every odd day to the pastime, but he talked of nothing else but hunting, and spent much of his time in front of the mess practising with a whip and giving vent to hunting cries. In brief, he became a regimental nuisance.

One evening at mess a brother officer, after a long and boring account of a quite ordinary 20-minutes run, said to him: "Even your best friends wouldn't tell you what you suffer from."

"Well, what is it?" asked Nimrod, "Tallyhosis!"

THE MAGIC LAKES OF WALES

By ROBERT GIBBINGS

THERE are plenty of lakes in Wales, and most of them seem to have a lady in residence, though not always visible. The most famous of these is Llyn y Fan Fach, meaning "The Lake by the Little Hill," in Carmarthenshire. The story goes that once upon a time there was a widow who had but one son. This young man used to graze his mother's cattle on the *van*, or mountain, which is neighbour to the lake. One day while engaged in this occupation he espied, sitting on the unruffled surface of the water, as contented as you please, the most lovely young damsel that mortal eye had ever beheld. That was his description, anyway; but, of course, he hadn't travelled far. "Her tresses flowed gracefully

who swam out from the shore to meet them, clad only in skirts of green leaves? Although the crew seemed highly appreciative of local fashions when the girls came on board, the missionaries were more conservative. They hastened below deck to find some of the cotton frocks sent out by the ladies of England. Unfortunately, while these good men were in their cabins the ship's goats espied the green leaves—they hadn't seen anything so fresh and succulent for weeks—and forthwith broke from their moorings and attacked the girls, fore and aft. When the missionaries arrived on deck again there was more need than ever for the frocks.

But to get back to our own story. Suddenly

got married, and lived in prosperity and propriety at a farm about a mile from Myddfai, and had three lovely sons.

But one day, on account of some trifle, such as often upsets a household, though in this case repeated for the third time, she left him. Calling her cattle after her, she returned into the lake. Even the poor little black calf that had but recently been slaughtered came to life again and followed his parents into the water.

We don't hear anything of the husband after this sad blow to his fortunes, but, whatever his fate or his fortune, it seems that his three sons acquired the habit of wandering by the lake in search of their mother. And one day she came back to them, at a place still called



W. A. Poucher

WINTER SUNRISE ON SNOWDON FROM LLYNIAU MYMBYR

over her shoulder." Beyond that we are given no inkling of what she was wearing. I myself was warned by a slightly shocked Welsh lady, before I set out for the Wye, that of course I must not expect to see any naked nymphs like the one I described in *Sweet Thames*. So presumably this little girl on the water must have been wearing something. It may have been some pretty design of leaves from, say, the water lobelia which occurs on the bottoms of these Welsh lakes, or it may have been just a simple frock of plaited grasses which she could have gathered from the edge of the pool without ever coming to shore. But either might have been risky for a girl who kept cattle. Do you remember the story told by Captain Wilson of the *Duff*, the first missionary ship to visit the Marquesas, how when the ship arrived at the island they were assailed by numerous damsels

this lady of the lake beheld the young man who, by now in a speechless sort of way, was standing at the water's edge, holding out a handful of bread and cheese to her. Well, of course, she "glided" towards him, and of course he tried to get hold of her, and of course she eluded him and dived away back into the water, soaking her hair and whatever she was wearing all over again.

The same thing happened next day, but this time she gave him a smile of encouragement before showing him the soles of her feet above the water. On the third day he was more successful, for the lady came ashore, and, after due palaver, consented to be his bride. As is usual, even to-day, there was bargaining on both sides, but he seemed to do very well out of it, for she brought with her out of the lake a fine dowry of horses and cattle. And so they

Llidiad y Meddygon, which means in English "The Gate of the Physicians." Addressing herself to her eldest son, by name Rhiwallon, she told him that his special mission in life was to relieve the suffering of mankind. Then she gave him a long list of prescriptions with rules for their use, further admonishing him that, with careful study, he and his family could become the most skilful physicians in the country. After that she met the boys more than once, and pointed out to them the various healing herbs that grew in the district. Soon they attained such fame as never was known before. In order that their knowledge should not be lost they committed it to writing, and this learning has been preserved in print by the Welsh Manuscript Society.

But if all this seems a bit fanciful, and no doubt it has been embellished, though not by



"MANY A DAY I HAVE SPENT BESIDE POOLS HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS AND OTHERS LESS HIGH IN THE VALLEYS"

W. A. Foucher

Llyn Gwynant and Llyn Lockwood in the snow

me, let me tell you that there are men alive to-day who can show you their genealogy right back to that same lady of the lake, and those men are distinguished, not only as members of the orthodox medical profession, but also for their skill in the use of herbs and "natural remedies." One of the same family was a physician to Queen Victoria.

Here are a few cures from the lady's pharmacopoeia which might be applied to current ailments.

"Irritability of mind—to calm. If a man be irritable of mind let him drink of the juice of the celery frequently, as it will relieve him of his irritability, and produce joy."

"To reduce fatness. Whosoever is fat, let him drink of the juice of the fennel, and it will reduce him."

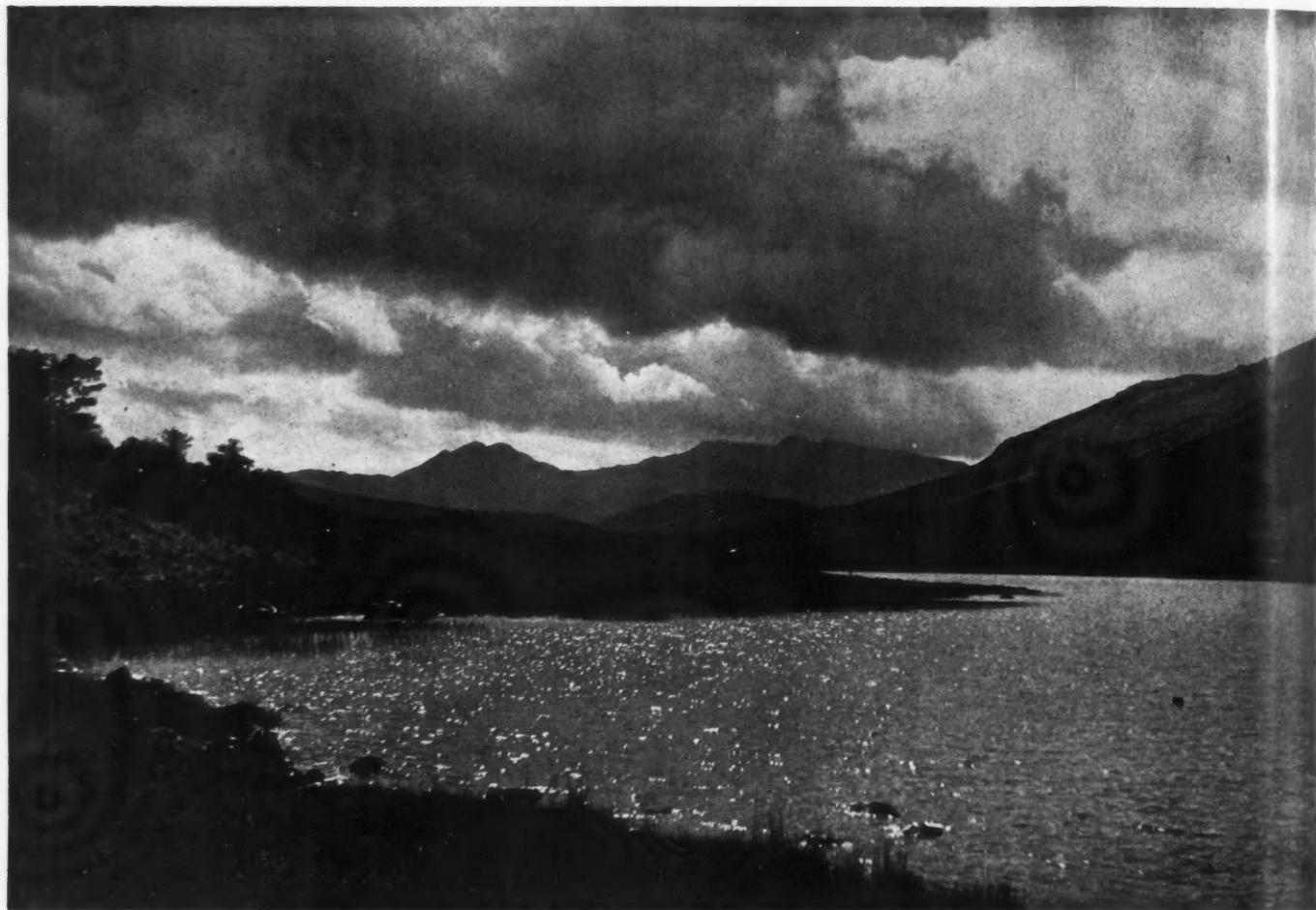
"To preserve chastity. If you would always be chaste, eat daily some of the herb called hart's tongue, and you will never assent to the suggestions of impurity."

though it is not very long since an old man affirmed to the local parson that he had often seen them coming out of the lake in the early morning and combing their hair.

Lakes are pleasant places, whether you are watching your mother's cattle or merely on the look-out for the bow-wave of a nixie. Many a day I have spent beside pools high in the mountains, and others less high in the valleys. Some of them were fringed with rushes which seemed to grow out of their own reflections, others were edged with horsetails like miniature forests of bamboos, or half hidden by the greater spearwort, whose large yellow flowers shine as if varnished. Some pools were dappled with water-lilies, others had their surface unbroken even by a rising trout. In one I watched minnows almost leaping on to the shore to avoid the heavy red-finned chub, and newts wriggling from under stones, and caddis flies rising to the surface for their brief aerial existence. Beside another I found the long track

consider to be the remains of monastic fishponds, for I thought that there she could have a good view of me. When that didn't seem to work I hid among the pine-trees in hope that I might get a peep at her. When that failed too my thoughts turned, like those of many another man disappointed in love, towards the church, and I struggled away over the hills to Llanvihangel-Helygen.

The church at this village is a simple building. East and west there are the straightforward gable ends of a cottage, there is no division to mark a chancel, and, except for the Gothic window behind the communion table, there is nothing ecclesiastical in the structure. On either side of the aisle are ranged old-fashioned box pews, each with its gate, and midway among them, on the north side, stands the double-decker oak pulpit. All the pews face the pulpit, so those of the congregation whose seats are at the eastern end of the nave must sit with their backs to the altar.



E. M. Booby

"LAKES ARE PLEASANT PLACES"

There are remedies too for "reptiles in the stomach" and for "a worm in the tooth," but these afflictions are no longer fashionable. On the other hand we read that the smelling of musk, camomile, and red roses, and the drinking of wine in moderation are good for the brain, but that smelling a white rose and frequent bathing are injurious to the brain.

So much for the lady of Llyn y Fan Fach. There was another girl who was caught near a lake on Snowdon, and she lived happily with her captor till one day when helping to harness a horse she was struck, accidentally, by a piece of iron, after which she was never more seen. And there are the maidens of Llyn y Morynion. Their story is that they had been carried away from their village by the men of a neighbouring valley, who were short of wives. Their own folk followed the robbers and, in a bloody battle, slew the lot, whereupon the damsels, feeling thwarted by this turn of fortune, and seeing little hope of further adventure, cast themselves into the lake and were drowned,

of an otter's tail and the pin marks of a water shrew; I even found the closely studded lines of a pair of hob-nailed boots, but never the print of a small and naked foot. One day I saw a bat swimming. It moved at good speed to the bank with its head high out of the water, using its wings as a pair of scoops to force the water backwards.

I had great hopes of better luck when I visited Llyn Gwyn, for that is where Gwyn ap Nudd, the king of the fairies, used to live, and I was told that there is still an exceptionally beautiful maiden inhabiting that water. As I approached I found two sprigs of white heather growing on the same stalk. That seemed a good augury. It was a nice little bit of a lake with a nice little island at one end, where we could have been very happy together, with the wild ducks swimming all around, in and out of the pond-weed, and the two herons walking the shore, and curlews crying their love song, and all that sort of thing. For a while I sat up on the old earthworks, which some say were formerly a Roman fort, but which others

Another church at Dissert a few miles to the south has similar furnishings but, there, there is more evidence of mice than of human beings. I don't blame the parishioners. The ancient pews have straight backs, and are nowhere more than 9 ins. wide. Even the minister has to sit on a 6-in. board, and that without a cushion.

I can well imagine the austerity of the services held there. When I was a boy I used sometimes to accompany my father to a small church in the Irish hills, where he was bound to officiate every Sunday. The congregation usually consisted of one stout old spinster, who owned most of the parish, and a family of about eight children, whose parents owned a small farm. The organist, the sexton, and one other child completed the assembly. The organist was a lean woman with a high aquiline nose through which she sang. Nobody else in the church attempted a note. She was a kindly,

(Continued at foot of following page)

A "COUNTRY LIFE" ESTATE

A Lead in Post-war Management: An Invitation to Landowners and Agents

FOR some time past COUNTRY LIFE has been contemplating a far-reaching extension of its activities.

It was felt that while the several needs of agriculture, stock-breeding and horticulture are being well looked after by training colleges and experimental stations up and down the country, not enough information has hitherto been available on the running of estates combining all these and kindred activities.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORDS

There are, of course, many model estates in Britain—estates that are eloquent of the care bestowed on them by generations of public-spirited owners. Careful records have no doubt been kept on most of them, but such records are naturally not open to general inspection.

COUNTRY LIFE has therefore decided to fill this important gap, as far as may be practicable. Subject to finding an estate that meets our needs we are prepared to buy it and run it in accordance with the best modern practice. This estate, it is hoped, will establish itself in time as a centre where agricultural and horticultural equipment of all kinds, new varieties of crops, fruit and flowers, new methods of growing them, new theories concerning livestock, poultry and bees—in short, where all the normal activities of an English landowner can be tested on an adequate scale, under independent auspices, and under the best conditions, and the results made available to all who are interested in them.

WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF LONDON

We shall accordingly welcome any communication, from land agents or others, that will help us in our search. The estate we are looking for must, as we have said, fulfil certain conditions. It should be of medium size, within fifty miles of London, and preferably to the north or west; it should be near a main road; the land should be of an open character and capable of large-scale cultivation, and it should have on it a substantial house of architectural value as well as adequate farm buildings. The fact that either house or land are temporarily occupied for war-time purposes will not necessarily be regarded as a disqualification.

THE MAGIC LAKES OF WALES

(Continued from previous page)

religious soul, who travelled 12 miles every Sunday in order that the church should not be without music. And there were no motors in those days, part of the journey had to be done on foot, and the rest behind a horse. The sexton was a venerable pensioner of 70 years of age, by name of O'Mahony, with a wife five years his senior. One Sunday he confided to my father that his wife was emulating Sarah, the wife of Abraham, for the doctor had declared that they must shortly expect an heir. Unfortunately the symptoms proved to have arisen from a most prosaic cause. But the two old people had

the care of a workhouse child, a small boy of the name of Alfred. Alfred would come into church with his foster-father, and be put to sit in the collecting plate, which was raised above the ordinary seat level by an assembly of hymn books. That gave the child a chance to see what was going on. When it was time for the collection he would be put to stand in the pew, after which he saw no more of the service. As the sexton walked up the aisle with the collecting plate, for he always sat at the back of the church while the congregation occupied the two front seats, he would polish the plate with his elbow or the tail of his coat. He could always count on a shilling from the stout spinster, but the children seldom rose to more than a few

coppers between them. Sometimes they did not even manage that, and then the old man would look across to me and shake his head sadly. Once when a stray visitor to the church put in half a crown he looked at the coin for a long while, then bowed deeply to the visitor.

There used to be unorthodox incidents in those out-of-the-way churches in Ireland. One minister that I knew slipped one day as he was stepping up to the lectern, and only saved himself by clutching the brass eagle with both arms. Regaining his balance he turned to his congregation and remarked in a confiding tone: "I'd have been down but for the blessed old bird." Then he went on with the lesson.

It may be asked why we have chosen to go forward with such a scheme in the midst of a world war. There are two answers to that question. The first is that we believe in making our plans far ahead—for much in this plan cannot be fulfilled until the return of peace. The second is that we believe, even at this time of swift and sweeping change, in the future of British agriculture, and are prepared to prove our faith in the most practical way open to us. It may of course happen—though it is difficult to conceive it when our farmers are making such a magnificent contribution to the war effort—that some future Government will attempt to betray the land as it was betrayed twenty years ago. In that unthinkable event COUNTRY LIFE will join in the fight all the more energetically, and justifiably, for having its own stake on the issue.

AN OPEN DECLARATION

It may also be asked why we so openly declare our plans in advance. Again there are two answers. The first is that for many years we have enjoyed, perhaps more than any other journal, the co-operation, and we hope the confidence, of all the leading estate agents of this country. To have disclosed our intentions to them separately and simultaneously under existing conditions would not have been easy and might possibly have led to misunderstanding. A general announcement seemed the fairer course.

The second answer more directly concerns the readers of COUNTRY LIFE. There may be some among them who have thought of disposing of their estates, but have hesitated to do so lest those estates should pass into speculative or otherwise unsympathetic hands.

A PUBLIC SERVICE

On that point we can certainly reassure them. COUNTRY LIFE has no speculative intention. On the contrary, we regard this as a long-term enterprise. It is an enterprise that we intend to dedicate to the public service. We shall spare neither pains nor means to preserve the best qualities of whatever property we acquire. We should therefore be especially glad to hear from any landowner, either through his estate agent or direct, who is concerned about the future of his property and who is interested in our experiment.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH BUILDING?—III

THE MARRIAGE OF SCIENCE AND CRAFTSMANSHIP

By DR. R. E. STRADLING

New knowledge at present takes up to three generations to be generally adopted into building practice. How is this time-lag to be eliminated, and craftsmanship to be enabled to give the public the sum of available experience for Reconstruction? Dr. Stradling, well known in connection with the Building Research Station, believes that an unique opportunity for combining Research and Practice is presented by the necessity for control of post-war building.

THE building industry presents many opportunities for national service both direct and indirect in the gigantic reconstruction efforts which must lie ahead. As one who has spent most of his adult life in contact with it as a scientific worker, I am glad to be allowed the chance of presenting, even in rather general terms, my conception of the present position and how advantage may be taken of the conditions likely to arise in the future to render this great industry as efficient as modern knowledge and outlook can make it. It is a very old industry and, if it is to perform its functions efficiently, some type of adjustment to modern conditions is essential. In my opinion the type of adjustment necessary can only be realised if a picture is first obtained of what the industry really is. In the following

note the problem is presented under three headings: past, present and future.

THE PAST

From Craftsman to Architect

Although nearly everyone who starts to talk about the building industry emphasises its traditional technique and craftsmanship, yet few seem to realise what is really implied by this. It is the central factor in the whole of the past of building and a very material one in the present and future.

Craftsmanship developed by long practice, especially in the use of local materials and the processes of erecting a large building such as one of the monumental churches of the past, was under the control of a master craftsman

of some type. The design was carried out by a man with an intimate knowledge of his materials. He had handled them himself. He was an artist working in a definite medium. Whether at this early date you term these master craftsmen architects or builders is a matter for discussion. It does not matter for our present argument. They appeared to be chiefly masons or carpenters, depending on the period and the local materials, but in each case possessing a rather astounding knowledge of solid geometry which was so essential in "setting-out."

At the Renaissance these arrangements were violently upset. It was the coming of the clerk, the coming of so-called education. Instead of the fashion of the time being local in character, the imagined glories of the architecture of Greece and Rome assumed an overwhelming influence. Since these foreign forms required travel and/or knowledge of Latin and Greek for their appreciation, the designer became the educated man of the clerk type. To obtain his training as a clerk his time had to be spent in other ways than the handling of building materials and so the position quickly arose of a designer with little or no knowledge of the medium in which he was designing imposing such conditions upon the craftsman that the benefits of his experience were largely nullified. It seems to me that by this step alone, craftsmanship, which enshrined the only real knowledge of building, at the time, received a serious setback from which it has never really recovered; and the status of the builder, in comparison with that of the architect, has suffered in consequence. The old master builder has disappeared and the architect has not developed along such lines as to have become his modern equivalent.

Summarising this section, I want to leave the impression of an industry which was based on probably the most joyous thing in a man's life—craftsmanship—being seriously interfered with and in the end subordinated to fashion and ultimately to financial gain. The present position can only be understood if this past history is kept in mind.

THE PRESENT

Finance, Aesthetics, and Science

The building industry has to perform a process which depends to a very large extent upon the particular site at which the process has to be carried out. With an industry whose only real technical knowledge was embodied in the traditional technique handed down from generation to generation of craftsmen, and by the accident of fashion pushing the craftsman from his previous controlling position, a situation is created where those at the top are either chiefly interested in finance or chiefly interested in aesthetics. In such a field the "patent medicine" merchant finds an extensive market. The industry's method of judging whether a thing is suitable for its use can, in the absence of scientific knowledge, only be carried out by trial and error on the job, or some *ex cathedra* pronouncement. Both methods are apt to be rather expensive to the client.

The present age is particularly one in which scientific knowledge has been obtained and is being used. How then has this reacted upon a traditional, artistic and financial industry such as building? It has reacted indirectly and directly. The indirect means can be realised if one thinks of, say, the chemical industries and the vast number of otherwise waste products which a chemist may think could be used in this old-fashioned building industry. With little knowledge of building work but with a high-powered sales organisation, many materials have been forced upon the industry which are totally unsuited for its work unless at the same time the



LITTLE MORETON HALL, CHESHIRE

"Building was carried out by a man with intimate knowledge of his materials . . . Designer and builder worked out the required structure with the client on the spot"

processes of building itself are also changed. Again the introduction from the engineering side of such things as central heating, and electric lighting, has brought problems in its train for which the original industry had made no provision. Only if inside the industry itself there is adequate scientific knowledge on which a judgment of these new things can be based, can there be any hope of preventing the astonishing chaos and waste which are so common.

Two direct applications of science have been made to the building industry. The first is that due to the structural engineer. To enable certain types of building to be carried out efficiently or, in fact, at all, the application of mathematics and the sciences to strength calculation has been essential, and our modern framed buildings, as far as their strength is concerned, are monuments to the efficacy of this method. But the engineer has, in general, not been trained in building in the traditional sense and, particularly in the period after the last war, his impact on the industry of small-house construction was in many cases disastrous. He pointed out, and rightly, that for small houses the strength of walls, floors, etc., was absurdly high, but did not realise that the occupant of the house was far more concerned with the weather-resistance, warmth, and quiet, than whether his walls were too strong. These structural engineering applications are of fundamental importance, but it must be realised that building is much wider in its principles than mere strength calculations.

What is Building Research?

After the last war the Building Research Station was brought into existence, and for the first time an intensive effort was made to understand what building technique really meant. Very considerable success has attended these efforts, and the knowledge which now exists is far ahead of anything at present utilised by the industry. There are many problems still to be solved, but there is a vast field of accurate technical knowledge waiting to be used. The fundamental difficulty is to get it used. The information existing is on technical processes and materials, but there is one huge gap in a scientific appreciation of the building industry as a whole. It might be thought that one of the first things to carry out in a scientific appreciation of an industry would be to define and analyse the requirements demanded of that industry. Directly this idea is visualised for building, we run at once into fields of sociological, psychological, and economic factors which, in the past, have been the province chiefly of cranks and opportunists and which have been specifically excluded from the work of a research organisation.

We have made many efforts to spread research into this field, but up to date have been denied the opportunity. During the last three years my own work has taken me into branches of science where I have learnt very much more than I had ever realised before of the powerfulness of modern statistical methods in assessing the value of human considerations which at first glance appear to be hopelessly unapproachable by the methods of science. I am certain there is a big field of work here which wants tackling urgently: it will give real information by which many of our present housing and similar problems can be solved. But, of course, such enquiry must be approached by investigators as free from bias as any worker can be, and it must not be made the tool of any particular political party.

THE FUTURE

Applying Knowledge to Needs

I suppose all who look forward to the future of this industry have a vision of an



THE RITZ HOTEL, PICCADILLY

With the Savoy Hotel, one of the first steel-framed buildings, an early example of the structural engineer's application of science to building. Architects, Mewes and Davis

efficient, well-knit, co-ordinated team using to the full all modern resources of science, yet at the same time retaining the joy of craftsmanship. Many will have turned away feeling that the problem is hopeless; that we must be faced either with a purely factory-made shelter and the loss of all artistic expression and craftsmanship, or with an acceptance of the present depressing muddle. Into what shape do we really want to mould this heterogeneous collection of interests? If we were considering the making of a motor car we should have little doubt that the designer and the constructor would have to work together as one unit under one management, that an efficient research organisation would be essential and that this would also include some extensive sociological research to discover the types of models which would sell best, or in other words, meet public demand.

In the early days the function of the designer and builder seems to have been to work out the required structure with the client on the spot. Such a close-knit local arrangement is no longer possible, and, even if we would, we cannot return to the past in this sense. The vast increase of knowledge which is now available must be utilised; in some way a scheme must be found for the planner and the master builder, working with old craftsmanship and new skills, to obtain the desired result. The absurd isolation of one process from another in the building industry at present is almost unbelievable. Organisation is the biggest problem of all, in my opinion, and by far the most difficult.

If the new knowledge of materials and processes, and the new outlook on the sociological side for which we are all hoping, is to be used in our generation, some very different method of bringing this knowledge into use has to be found. We cannot rely upon the normal processes of education. These are so tardy that the utilisation of the new knowledge is held back at least one, and probably two or three generations.

The Opportunity

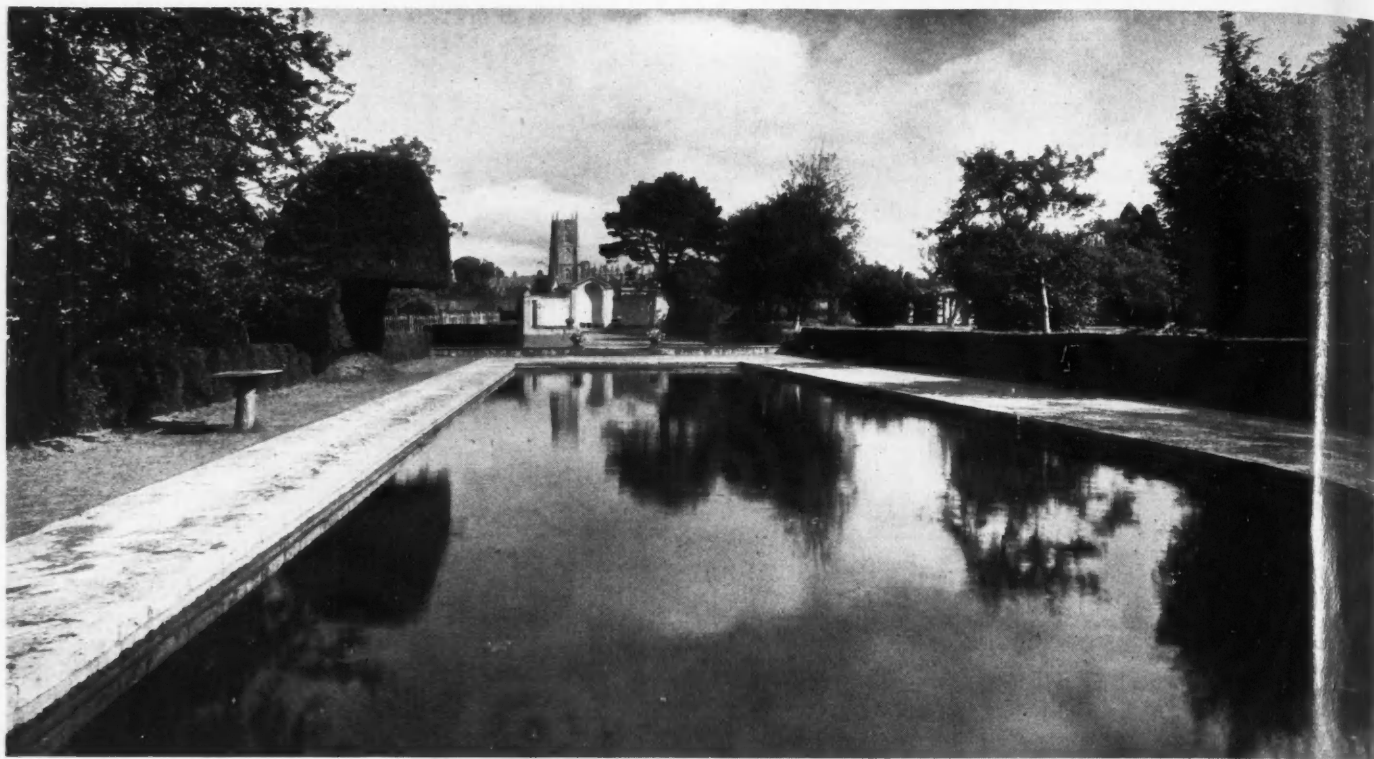
It seems to me that the bringing into being of the Ministry of Works and Planning does present a new opportunity if we are big enough to take the plunge which so many of us feel is essential. For very practical reasons Govern-

ment control of building will be essential for a considerable time. If in this building is utilised all the new knowledge available, then in a matter of a few years the whole technique of the industry can be changed. The Government will have in its hands, by control of supplies, the opportunity to insist that these materials are used in the most efficient way. I believe that the key to the new state we are all seeking is the intensive application in Government building of this new knowledge. I firmly believe it is possible. It will require courage but there is no time like a war and just after a war for getting new conceptions accepted.

My picture of the future, then, is one in which, because of sheer necessity, the Government will have to control supplies; and advantage should be taken of the opportunity to utilise in every possible way the knowledge and facilities presented by science to bring about efficiency in this "flywheel" industry; it will do more than almost any other single act to keep the nation in balance and running order. It will mean extended research work, especially on the sociological side. It will mean such co-operation between the scientific worker and the practical man as has never existed before in this field. But we have shown this is possible in war and there is no reason why it should not be done for a victory in peace. The detailed study required to bring this conception into existence is a gigantic task, but I am certain it can be done.

The Creative Instinct

There is one further point which I wish to bring forward in closing. A very large proportion of men find the greatest joy in craftsmanship, although it may be in many cases a very amateurish effort. Is it sense to neglect this? It is a fundamental of man's make-up. Here in the building industry we have almost the last survival of craftsmanship on a large scale. Building is a home industry and, to my mind, in any future reorganisation, we must aim at retaining craftsmanship to the fullest extent, but combined with organising ability of a much higher order than is common at present. I believe that this can be done and yet nothing be lost of the efficiency which modern methods can produce.



1.—THE LONG SWIMMING-POOL CENTRED ON THE CHURCH TOWER

ASHTON HOUSE, WILTSHIRE

THE HOME OF MR. G. O. HERBERT

The principal house in Steeple Ashton village is a former wool-merchant's or clothier's, dating from the fifteenth century, with later alterations, the latest by Sir Harold Brakespear

FACING the market cross or "staple" in the High Street of Steeple Ashton, the early Georgian stone front of Ashton House gives little hint either of its antiquity within or the extent and beauty of the garden lying behind it. There is a glimpse of inviting flowers and trees through an imposing but modern Jacobean archway beside the house (Fig. 3); but not until a courtyard and massively timbered

great hall are discovered behind the Georgian street front is any hint given that the building has grown round one of the ancient timber houses, probably built by one of the "clothiers," noted by Leland when he passed through the town, as it then was, 400 years ago. But for the meticulous restoration carried out by the late Mr. Hardinge Tyler and his architect, Sir Harold Brakespear, after the last war, the historical riddle

presented by the house would no doubt be even more difficult to solve. To Mr. Tyler, too, is due the laying out of the exceptionally attractive garden which includes a great bathing-pool effectively centred on the noble church tower in the distance (Fig. 1).

There can be little doubt that originally Ashton House (the name is of no great age) was the hall of one of the cloth or wool merchants who gave the village a brief period of intense prosperity in the fifteenth century. From its position it must always have been the most important house in the "commercial" part of the township. And, when we come to dissect the somewhat complicated plan of the house, we are left with something closely resembling other mediaeval clothiers' houses still existing farther down the street.

The front to the street, built of slabs of dressed ashlar, is clearly a thin screen; its top storey is only a parapet hiding the mediaeval roof. Rain-water heads bear the date 1724 and the initials C.S. A Sun Insurance policy of 1727 preserved in the house proves that they stand for Christian Styleman, spinster, who insured "her new dwelling house in Steeple Ashton" for £300. A Thomas Styleman, maltster (probably her brother) also insured his "household goods and stock-in-trade in the dwelling of Christian Styleman" for £500, the total premium being 25s. The Stylemans were an old established family in the parish. At about this time, Grace, daughter of John Styleman, of Steeple Ashton, and widow of John Martyn, of Hinton in the same parish, married as his second wife Richard Long, squire of Rood Ashton, whence the late Lord Long returned not long ago to the family's ancient manor house of South Wraxall. (The Longs were a widespread clan in the district in the sixteenth century and



2.—THE HIGH STREET FRONT OVERLOOKING THE MARKET CROSS

at one time intermarried in a most complicated manner; this Richard Long's mother was an heiress daughter of Edward Long of Rood Ashton, and her brother had married Anne Long, of South Wraxall. Richard Long's first wife had been a daughter of Thomas Long of Monkton.) To return to the Stylemans: Grace's father John had been churchwarden at the time of the repairs to Steeple Ashton Church in Charles II's reign, and William Styleman gave evidence in 1650 as one of the oldest inhabitants. An earlier William Styleman was a churchwarden in Henry VII's reign. The last of them to live in Ashton House was Dr. Styleman at the end of last century. How long the Stylemans had lived in Ashton House, and who were its original builders, are points that it has not been possible to ascertain.

Entering the house directly from the street, one finds oneself in a lobby with very richly decorated beamed ceiling (Fig. 6) and a sixteenth-century stone fireplace. Straight ahead, through a studded wall which rests on a stone base and must therefore have originally been an exterior wall, lies an open roofed great hall (Fig. 4), with an oriel window opposite and to the right a massive fireplace and chimney-stack. A gallery runs along the side of the hall by which we have entered. A glance at the plan (Fig. 11) shows a drawing-room and dining-room lying



3.—ENTRY TO THE COURTYARD FROM THE STREET

The "Lodge," contemporary with the front of the house, is one of the village's lesser gems



4.—MEDIÆVAL CLOTHIER'S HALL. In the sixteenth century the massive chimney and fireplace were inserted, filling almost a whole bay of the hall

to the left of the hall and lobby. To the right of the latter are the modern office quarters, built by Mr. Hardinge Tyler, and a pantry, staircase, and cloakroom contrived within the area covered by the mediæval roof. From the drawing-room a long wing runs westwards (Fig. 9) which, though considerably re-built, represents an adjunct to the mediæval house. The modern kitchen is said to be on the site of the mediæval kitchen which, however, had not recognisably survived to modern times.

Now it is evident that the hall would not originally have been approached in this way. Mediæval houses were very standardised in plan, and the hall in a house of this size was invariably entered at one end by a screened passage from the front to the back door. If there was an oriel window, it was at the opposite end of the hall to the screen and entry, which gave, on the other side, into the kitchen and offices. In this instance, not only has the original kitchen wing disappeared, but so has the screen and entry, while the original shape of the hall has been further disguised by the insertion of the very massive chimney. This is contemporary with the one in the lobby, which is coeval with the beamed ceiling over it, and that can scarcely be later than 1525. At that time old central hearths were being very generally replaced by built fireplaces and flues. From its position up against the oriel window, the hall chimney seems to have been built nearly in the middle of the hall, leaving space behind it for another room, now used as the pantry. At the south end of the hall, the original arrangement has not been greatly disturbed. On the ground floor are a front and a back parlour, and out of the former (now the dining-room) a stair rises beside the chimney to the solar on the first floor, from which the customary peep-hole looking into the hall still exists. It has long been divided into two rooms (Figs. 7 and 8) by the studded partition seen in Fig. 7. But, although the roof constructions look at first sight different, the lower cross-beam seen in Fig. 8 is in fact modern, and the mortice holes in the beam above it, taken with the curving uprights supporting the lower beam, seem to confirm that originally there was an arched truss as in the other



5.—THE ROOM OVER THE ENTRY HALL (Fig. 6)
Early sixteenth century, with traces of contemporary wall-painting



6.—NOW THE ENTRY HALL FROM THE STREET
A parlour added beside the hall in the early sixteenth century



7.—THE EAST END OF THE SOLAR. Showing the original roof construction, and studded partition erected in the sixteenth century



8.—THE WEST END OF THE SOLAR, NOW A BEDROOM. Portice holes in the upper cross-beam suggest the roof has been reconstructed



9.—LONG WING AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE FRONT
It was re-built in 1926, preserving the old wistaria

half of the room (Fig. 7). The structure of the rest of the roof is identical. The fireplace in Fig. 8 is a sixteenth-century insertion when, presumably, the solar was divided. At the street end the solar wing probably projected flush with the adjoining cottages (Fig. 2) and was cut off when the 1724 façade was added. The roof, which confirms this impression, suggests that it may not have been carried forward into a gable but have been hipped.

Evidently at the same time that the hall chimney was inserted, and these other alterations made, a little forecourt which lay between the hall and the street, enclosed by the wings at either end of the hall, was built over, to form the present lobby and room over it. The new room will scarcely have been merely an entrance hall, since it was also given a massive fireplace: possibly it was the clothier's "parlour" or office. Behind its chimney-breast and perhaps in what had been the porch, a staircase was squeezed in, and a gallery was carried along the side of the hall to give access to the new room over the lobby and the one made in the east end of the solar. The former (Fig. 7) has a ceiling which is a lighter variant of that in the lobby below it, and a similar fireplace. Over the door are traces of Tudor mural painting—a stencilled damask design on a green ground. In the studded south wall is a window of the solar which originally looked into the forecourt.

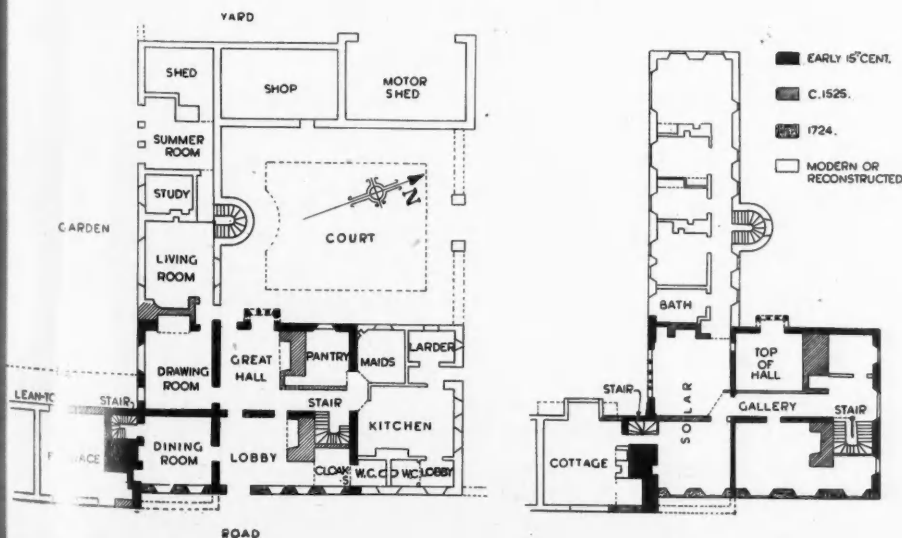
Having now subtracted the alterations made after 1500, we are left with a timber-framed hall-house with flanking wings. The hall at present consists of only two bays and a fraction over, owing to the bulk of the chimney. The rafters spring from a plate beam enriched with embattling and quatrefoils which, though evidently pieced together, is probably in part original. The character of the original construction accords with a date late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. It was at that time, after the fall of the great capitalists who financed Edward III's French wars by cornering the wool market and the breaking up of the big estates after the Black Death, that both the marketing and production of wool, England's "staple product," passed into the hands of smaller men, such as the Forteyes and Bussches of Northleach, Greville of Chipping Campden, the

men of Steeple Ashton, and John Hall of Salisbury—who built a very similar house to this in his native town. After the fire which devastated part of Steeple Ashton about 1500—it seems to have been the area lying between the market cross and the church—the village declined in prosperity, its trade going to Bradford, Trowbridge, and, according to Leland, to Lavington. No doubt the lack of any volume of water set Steeple Ashton at a disadvantage as a weaving centre.

It is possible that the long wing that runs back from several of the High Street houses was something to do with the old clothing trade. That of Ashton House (Fig. 9) has been admirably re-built to extend the accommodation, and includes a loggia to its full depth. The flourishing old wistaria draped the old building and was carefully preserved and reapplied to the new one. The two cottages immediately south of the house, and similarly of timber construction dating back to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, are incorporated with it as servants' quarters.



10.—BELOW THE SWIMMING-POOL



In prolongation of the wing, a double herbaceous border, with a flagged path, runs parallel to the wall seen on the left of Fig. 9 and leads towards the garden's outstanding feature, the swimming-pool (Fig. 1). At its north-eastern end an alcove with curved wings forms a base for the view of the church tower on which the pool is centred, and also screens a changing room and lawn tennis pavilion. The pool makes use of part of the channel of a very ancient moat at the level seen in the foreground of Fig. 10, and which partly encloses an area in the orchard. This is probably an early mediæval homestead-moat and protected the predecessor of the clothier's house, which Mr. Hardinge Tyler and Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Herbert have made into so charming and interesting a home.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

(Left) 11.—SKETCH PLANS OF GROUND AND FIRST FLOORS

MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY

Importance of Deep Cultivation—The Value of Humus and the Compost Heap—Double Green Manuring

IF the past three years of war have done nothing else, they have at least served to bring home to us as a nation the vital importance of making the best possible use of that most precious of all our national heritages, the land. The continued drive for increased production of food crops of all kinds has focused attention on the fundamentals of proper husbandry, and more particularly on the value and need for organic material as the only real basis on which to maintain the fertility of the soil.

The movement which was manifest before the war towards the increasing use of chemical fertilisers to nourish the soil, and has received considerable impetus since the outbreak of hostilities through the pressing need for larger yields, is now slowing down with the gradual realisation that nourishment entirely through the methods of the chemical laboratory is unsound and likely to bring disaster in time. Only by returning to the old customs of agriculture and horticulture, which insist that land, to be maintained in a good state of fertility and capable of yielding good crops in abundance, must be partly nourished by natural means, will we be pursuing a thoroughly sound policy with regard to the soil in relation to its productivity.

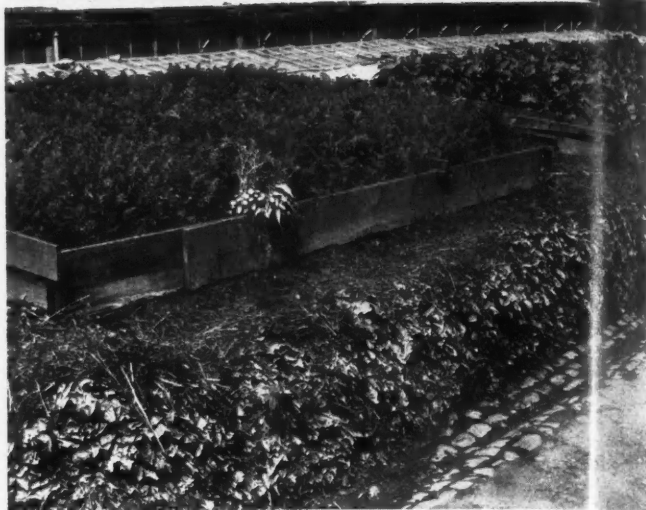
Gardeners as distinct from farmers, for whom the problem is more difficult because of the larger scale of operations, can do much to preserve the fertility and the humus content of their soil without the use of that most scarce commodity, farm-yard manure, if they will only make full use of the waste materials at their hand. For years now the wise as well as the thrifty gardener had made full use of all waste material from the borders, the residue from the vegetable plot and refuse from elsewhere. It has all gone into a heap to be returned in due course as valuable synthetic organic manure to the soil whence it came. That is sane husbandry, and though many more, thanks to the attention directed to the importance of composting since the war, are practising the method, it might well be followed by a still larger number.

There is an enormous amount of residual vegetable matter and other potential sources of organic nourishment going to waste in the average garden, and if owners only realised that

on the retention of this material, and its conversion by the simple process of composting into valuable manure, depends the continued success of their crops, they might perhaps exercise more diligence in its collection. It is not claimed that the produce from the compost heap, or any other organic material for that matter, will by itself convert inert and poverty-stricken ground into rich land capable of sustaining good crops, but it will at least afford the basis of fertility without which the land in time will become barren.

There is nothing difficult about the making of a compost heap, and gardeners cannot do better than follow the advice given by the Ministry of Agriculture in their leaflet on the subject. A site roughly about 3 ft. wide by 4 ft. long suffices for a heap. Larger heaps can of course be made, but experience shows that it is better to make a large number of small heaps than a small number of larger heaps.

When the site has been marked out, remove the soil to the depth of about a foot and place in the excavation a 6-in. layer of refuse, treading it lightly and watering if the material is dry and dusting it with sulphate of ammonia, calcium cyanamide or one of the special chemical agents now sold for the purpose of accelerating decomposition. Cover the refuse with a 1-in. layer of soil and continue to mound up the refuse and soil in alternating layers with a sprinkling of chemical between each, until the heap is about 4 ft. high, when it can be covered with soil. Everything can go into the heap, with the exception of diseased material, especially potato haulms which are best burned, the ash being sprinkled on the heap. Grass mowings, the clearings of the borders, hedge clippings, all withered leaves, the residue from the vegetable plot, cabbage leaves, carrot and beet foliage, all can go on to the heap, with any soot



OLD MATERIAL FROM A HOTBED MAKES AN EXCELLENT DRESSING RICH IN HUMUS TO APPLY TO THE SOIL WHEN CARRYING OUT AUTUMN OR WINTER DIGGING

or manure, if such be available, and be spread in layers through the heap. It is now when the supply of such material is at its height, and such a rich harvest of potential wealth should not be neglected.

Apart from this method of composting, much can be done by more intelligent treatment in cleaning poor and weedy land and restoring it to good condition. In this connection, it may be interesting as well as instructive to give an account of an experiment conducted a year or two ago by Mr. Robert Scarlett, one of the leading market gardeners in Midlothian, who was faced with the problem of cleaning and cropping a piece of ground which had been neglected for years. The ground was in a deplorable condition, covered with nettles, couch grass, docks, buttercups and a host of other weeds.

The first stage in the cleaning process was to plough it in winter and sow it down with tares in early March at the rate of about 1½ cwt. per acre. When the tares were showing their first flowers by about the end of June, the crop was thoroughly scarified and a dressing of calcium cyanamide applied at the rate of about 3 to 4 cwt. per acre to assist decomposition. After the interval of a week or 10 days, the tares were ploughed in and covered well and the surface was prepared in the orthodox way. Rye was then sown at the rate of two baskets per acre about mid-July and the



MECHANICAL AIDS TO SOIL CULTIVATION IN THE ROYAL GARDENS, WINDSOR

A rotary tiller at work on a freshly dug plot, breaking down the surface into a fine tilth



A tractor fitted with a plough preparing the ground in winter for the next season's crops

resulting crop ploughed in during the late autumn. In the following spring, the ground was again ploughed and potatoes were planted, which further assisted in cleaning the ground. On the lifting of the potato crop, the soil was found to be in an excellent physical condition, rich in humus and of fine texture—a state seldom achieved by ordinary cultivation.

This system of double green manuring which has given such valuable results in this case might well be adopted with advantage by gardeners faced with the similar problem of bringing a weedy and neglected piece of ground into cultivation. It is a system which not only cleans the ground but enriches it, the only artificial fertilisers necessary being superphosphate and a potash dressing to counteract the excess of nitrogenous content.

Combined with manuring, cultivation in thoroughly practical lines is necessary to maintain fertility, and as this is the season when the movement of ground has first drawn our attention, it is not inopportune to stress again the importance of deeply worked soil.



PARTIALLY DECAYED VEGETABLE REFUSE, CELERY LEAVES, BEET, ETC., BEING RESTORED TO THE GROUND DURING TRENCHING TO PREPARE A NEW RHUBARB BED

The opportunity should be taken during frosty weather to wheel manure and rotted material from an old compost heap on to the ground ready for incorporating in the soil when trenching is done, and the same applies to old cabbage leaves, etc., which can all go into the bottom of the trenches to provide nourishment for succeeding crops.

Nowadays, the gardener has many mechanical aids to cultivation, and with the help of a small tractor, of which there are several designed for use in gardens, and the various accessory tools, the work of cultivation is rendered much easier and can be carried out more efficiently and more rapidly.

In larger gardens, the use of a small tractor complete with the necessary cultivating implements is a distinct advantage as well as an economy in these days of serious labour shortage, and, although the initial price of a power outfit may seem high, the cost is low when spread over a period of years, during which a good machine will give efficient service.

G. C. TAYLOR.

CHICKEN FARMS AND ENGLISH LANDSCAPE

By STEPHEN GWYNN

WHEN Dean Inge spoke of "bungaloid growths" along English roads, we thanked his deanship for teaching us that word. Yet what I have seen in the heart of the Home Counties makes me realise that the stigma was superficial. To tell what lies behind the bungaloids, when as so often happens, they hide (or only partly hide) a chicken run, a fiercer pen would be needed: Swift and not Inge would be the dean for that.

All of us in Ireland were brought up to believe that an English countryside offered the example of beautiful order, which our slovenliness needed. If there is one part of England which should be more admirably civilised than another, it is the district in which Jane Austen lived and moved and had her quintessentially English being; and indeed the landscape that I look out over as I write has a rich undulating amenity—provided that one concentrates strictly on a general view. But, looking closer, I see that here in front are two plots of barley, each something less than an acre, and divided by what has once been a hedge. This kind of headland is now three or four yards wide—and, to be plain, is a mass of dock and nettles: through the barley one sees a deal that isn't barley, and should not be there. No English farm proper would show the like; but here is one of numberless examples of English wastefulness in land.

The house where I write is not a farmer's house nor ever was meant to be; but it was sold with more land than could be properly used by anyone not properly a farmer; say, four to five acres, fronting on a road. The plots now under barley were not originally part of the holding; they were bought because threatened with bungaloids; and, in years before the war, this household had several acres more than it needed, even when a kitchen garden had been laid out—and a chicken run. For here also chicken-farming was practised.

Then came the war, bringing orders to break up what had been previously treated casually as accommodation grazing for neighbourly cattle; and, of course, the holding was too small for crop-farming. But the farmer, having a little capital and a deal of

intelligent energy, looked about him for the way to become a farmer—and found it by taking over the obligation to cultivate which war-time imposed on the less willing.

In some cases this concerned old pasture in fields of reasonable extent, with access for machinery; but far oftener the land had been used, so far as it was then used, for poultry. It is not necessary or inevitable that such land should become a jungle of dock, nettle and thistles, with ruinous hen-houses looming up through the tangle: in one case I saw a holding of several acres in very reasonable order. But there its owner supplemented poultry with a couple of cows, and kept his grass mown to throw to them. In the normal bungaloid patch the usage was to let all growths grow; and, since in almost every case there was an acre or so surplus to requirements, it was not even trampled down with coming and going; and according as it grew harder and harder to get food for the fowls, stock lessened and the weeds had more perfectly their own wild way.

Meanwhile my friend had passed from the stage of hiring machinery to that of owning it. Some capital went that way, but more was available, and the chicken-farmers were ready enough to part with the land they did not need—and in a good many cases inclined to give up a business that had grown too difficult. Yet there was little compulsion on them: the Agricultural Committee would readily enough order the breaking up of a good-sized field when a man was held to have more pasture than the time could tolerate; but these little scraps, often hard of access for machinery, made a problem, since, if the committee made the order, they themselves might in the last resort have to carry it out.

Still, my would-be farmer saw inducements. Land on which poultry had been kept was fully fertilised, and either wheat or potatoes might prove that as well as docks or nettles. So, sometimes by agreeing to rent, sometimes by outright purchase and becoming landlord instead of tenant, he added field to field till there was plenty of employment for his machinery and the help he had for it. Several acres about here, which but for his activity would simply be weed-beds, are now either

producing or on their way to produce very creditable contributions of roots or cereal; and probably agricultural committees elsewhere would welcome similar assistance. But what I want to emphasise here is that, over and above the utilities, this enterprise has extirpated half a dozen dreadful eyesores from an English countryside whose beauty has been praised time and again.

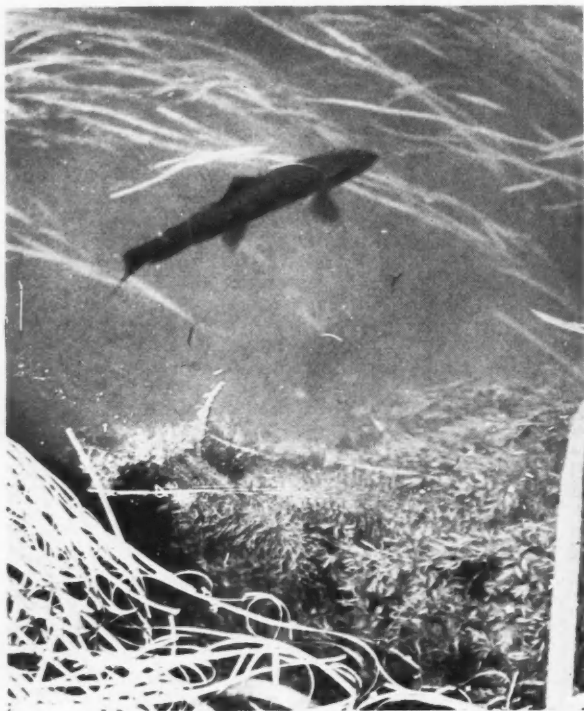
This means bringing back not only beauty but decency—a sense of the intolerably unfit. For a deplorable laxity has grown up out of the fact that in modern England land has been regarded chiefly as a building site. In Ireland, where heaven knows thrift is not a leading virtue, every corner that can be claimed is claimed for some kind of farming. On the Continent, so far as I have known it, every scrap that will grow something is made to grow it. Only here in England, land has been dished out as if it were a negligible addition to some dwelling-place where, in the midst of agricultural country, people live a life that ignores agriculture.

This is not merely a result of laziness. I do not believe that anywhere in France or Belgium or Germany you could find an equal district where so much time and labour is spent on lawn-mowing and hedge-clipping as in a radius of 10 miles about here. Spit and polish of that sort is maintained in front of the bungaloids, while behind, rusty brown with innumerable seed-shafts, rise the spires of dock and nettle. An hour's work with a reap-hook, half an hour's even, once a fortnight, would keep the weeds down: and a woman could do that as well as a man. But it is the usage to let the weeds flourish, just as certainly as public feeling demands that for decency lawns shall be mown.

Whether Jane Austen's countryside will let itself slip back into unsightliness I cannot guess; but for the moment a campaign against the eyesores has begun which has behind it not only the need to produce more food, but also the love of rural beauty; and I commend to readers of COUNTRY LIFE an example which deserves a welcome from lovers of this country in particular—and from lovers of England in general.

CHANGES ON THE RIVER

By CAPTAIN H. E. TOWNER COSTON



RIBBON WEED HAS LITTLE TO RECOMMEND IT

THERE'LL be plenty of big fish after the war!" one has probably heard asserted on several occasions. Will there? And what is happening to the fish, the weeds, and fly in rivers which must necessarily be neglected owing to demands for man-power elsewhere?

An American carried out an interesting experiment over a number of years, starting, if I remember rightly, before the last war. He stocked some back-country lakes which previously did not contain fish, and about three years later returned to fish them. Several fine, healthy, and sizeable fish were caught, and the experiment was pronounced a great success. War intervened and a number of years elapsed before he was able to revisit the scene of the experiment. The fish had increased moderately but not excessively in number; in quality they had deteriorated. The obvious conclusion was that they had caught up on their food supply; but this did not appear to be so. Inbreeding? Possibly. But, citing personal experience, I know back-country lakes, at one time practically inaccessible, which produced monsters of 12-16 lb. with steady regularity when one could spare the time to make the trek.

Biologists all over the world are engaged in the problem of the deterioration of fishing under normal circumstances, and why some streams are more productive than others.

Controversy over the alleged deterioration of the fishing in the well-known Lake Taupo in New Zealand has been raging for a number of years. Certainly the extraordinarily high average weights are seldom heard of to-day; nevertheless, limit bags with average weights of 5 lb. and over, with a fair number of fish over 10 lb., are common each year. One would not consider that as being *bad* fishing.

BIGGER FISH OR DETERIORATION?

This phenomenon of fish thriving exceedingly when first introduced into new waters, but later dropping back in weight, might be due to over-fishing, to waters becoming overstocked, or to the acclimatisation of the fish to their new surroundings. The latter seems to be the most likely. As a parallel I might cite a friend of mine in the Service who always puts on weight when transferred to a new station. After a short period he returns to normal. Perhaps we are wrong in expecting a

continuance of the phenomenal, and should not become alarmed or despondent when fish return to normal. After all, the trout in Lake Taupo are still considerably larger than the stock from which they originally sprang.

Consequently we should not expect phenomenal fishing and phenomenal fish after the war, just because few have had time to fish and the waters have been given a rest. But there may well be an exceptional fish here and there: in an awkward corner of a chalk stream where from lack of time on the fisherman's part he has been allowed to remain undisturbed. Such fish require a great deal of study before casting. One might suppose they will be inexperienced.

On the other hand, in many streams a decline in the fishing may be expected. While weeds form essential cover and protection for alevins, rank growths can well ruin a river. Strong growths of weeds all over a river-bed rob it of essential lies. A surface-feeding fish must see the fly drifting down for some distance ahead in order to time its rise. With a restricted horizon such a fish, if it remains in these surroundings, will cease to look above for his rations and begin to take an interest in what it can find in the weeds around and on the bottom. Thus will be bred the curse of the dry-fly man: bottom-feeding fish.

But heavy growths of weeds, breaking the force of a current and forming slack pools, are ideal homing sites for other species of fish. Gregarious coarse fish soon make such places untenable for trout, which leave for distant pools and fresh fly anew. I have watched this deterioration in a stretch of the River Kennet during brief leaves over a period of three years now.

Useless weeds such as ribbon weed, mare's tail, and Canadian pondweed will go unchecked, to the detriment of the river. They discourage the growth of the better weeds, collect mud where it is not wanted, and generally make a nuisance of themselves.

In many areas I fear commercial pollution has been inevitable. The demands made on the factories have far exceeded the provision for the disposal of the effluent. Provided that usage during the war does not establish a precedent for such discharges into the rivers, then it is something which I am afraid is inseparable from total warfare.

EFFECTS OF CATCHMENT BOARDS

But now to look on the brighter side of the picture. All rivers are not being neglected; some are receiving a great deal of attention and having much labour spent upon them. The Catchment Boards are utilising Italian prisoners of war to do work which hitherto has been impossible. Some owners do not welcome their attentions, in fact resent them bitterly. But if two experiences I have had can be taken as a guide, I would prefer their attentions to complete neglect.

On the Dorset Stour a stretch had been de-wooded and heavily dredged. This stretch had been rather difficult to fish, but good fish were always in evidence there. After the dredger went through, it appeared as though it was ruined for ever, and undoubtedly a great deal of fly larvæ and useful fish foods was lost. But the dredger was only worked in the river where necessary, and much of the river was left untouched. Fly and food are always drifting down stream, so it did not take long for the loss on this stretch to be replaced. Seeds of weeds likewise drift, and the same applied again. No deterioration could be observed in the fishing!

On the Kennet the Catchment Board appeared to have been rather drastic at the end of 1940. Through hard cutting some good lies were spoiled. Good lies they were, but not from the fisherman's point of view. They were rather inaccessible except at night, and then one stood an excellent chance of losing either the fly or the fish when hooked.

On the other hand, some better and more numerous lies were created below! From the latter I have taken more and better fish than I ever took from the old lies!

Too-heavy cutting of shelter over a long stretch is bound to have an effect on spinners trying to reach the water to deposit their eggs during windy weather. Moderation on such stretches must be enforced.

Maybe my experiences do not mean a thing, but hasty condemnation of those who are trying to look after our rivers when we are too busy (we hope) to look after them ourselves should be avoided.



THE RIVER ITCHEN IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION

ODD NUMBERS

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

3, 3, 4. That is not an arithmetical puzzle nor a telephone number, but the opening of a round of golf and, as even the most censorious must admit, a tolerably good one. There is no one so hard to please that he would not accept it from the Fates even at Ranelagh. It was with these figures that James Adams, the Hoylake professional, lately began a round at Sunningdale, in the neighbourhood of which I believe he is now sitting. He was playing a friend of mine, who took part of it, and his "fireworks" were not confined to the start, for he finished in the truly remarkable score of 64.

My friend pointed out to me that nobody on the course would guess once in a hundred times where they were done, for the first hole is a singularly false notion of Sunningdale. The first hole there is a very good four indeed and a five for all but the big dogs; the second is a truly excellent four; the third a drive and a chip, though the big dogs reach the green; and the fourth, where Adams took his first four, is a short hole and the humblest of us may have reasonable hopes of a three there. By far the best round I ever saw played at Sunningdale was Bobby Jones's 66 in the qualifying rounds for the Open Championship of 1926. It was as nearly as might be the perfect round, for there was only a single slip in it, for which the player instantly atoned. At the thirteenth, the short hole down a slope, he pushed out his iron shot into a bunker, and I remember a certain feeling of relief among the spectators, who had become overwrought with the monotony of perfection. Incidentally, the feeling did not last long because he promptly chipped his ball dead out of the sand and got his par three. That round of Bobby's began 4, 4, 4, 3, so that at not one single one of the first four holes did he get the same score as did Adams in his 64. Figures are certainly puzzling and deceitful creatures.

As I pondered on these things it occurred to me first that one must often get absurdly wrong notions of a course from reading the scores; second, that a rather amusing competition might be devised, in which the competitors are given a row of figures and must guess on the instant where they were done. The B.B.C. occasionally play a series of tunes or scraps of tunes and let their listeners guess what they are. I have always been singularly unsuccessful, because the tunes are not old enough for me. If they would play *Two Lovely Black Eyes* or *The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo* I should be all there, but their tunes have too often been sung by some crooner, doubtless of world-wide reputation, but of whom I have never heard. That is by the way, however, and I merely cite it in illustration. My notion is to take some well-known course and read out the figures for the first four holes. They must, of course, be the strict par figures and not brilliant eccentricities such as those of Adams. I wonder how many golfers would instantly guess the right courses.

I will try the experiment, premising that all my examples come from championship courses. Here is, I suggest, a comparatively easy one to begin with: 4, 4, 3, 4. "Have you got that?" as the master of the wireless ceremonies says in his bright, engaging manner. Well, then, here is another which ought to be guessed: 4, 3, 5, 4. Now for one that is difficult because it is featureless and gives the guesser, so to speak, nothing to catch hold of. It will do for either one of two famous courses: 4, 4, 4, 4. After that comes one which ought to present no difficulties because it has an obvious clue which jumps to the eye: 3, 4, 4, 4. I may add, by way of additional help, that exactly the same figures would have represented another championship course (in Scotland) before it was altered some years ago.

In the wireless some other form of entertainment would supervene before the answers were given, but I will come to them straight away. The obvious plan, I take it, in every case is to look out for the threes, for there are

not many short holes on championship courses and so they ought to give the solution in each case. My first example is—and I apologise to those who find the game too simple—St. George's, Sandwich. It seems to me eminently characteristic and the mere thought of the three with its tee shot over the mighty Sahara makes me feel nostalgic almost to the point of tears. The second is Prestwick. Purists and long drivers may object that I have deceived them since the par score for the third hole, the Cardinal, ought to be a four. However, I shall remain obstinately old-fashioned and call it a five. If I could sit there all day betting against fours, no matter how good the players, I should be able to retire on a fortune. The third row of figures will do either for St. Andrews or Westward Ho! If I had added one more hole, a 5 in the one case and a 3 in the other, there would have been small excuse for the guesser. As it is he may justly, perhaps, complain. The last problem is easy because so few courses, championship or otherwise, begin with a one-shot hole. The answer is St. Annes. It would once have been Muirfield, but the old short first hole, with a chance of hooking over the wall and into the trees, is now no more.

A HALF-ACRE HOME FARM

WE know what an expert can do with an acre of market garden, but one has never seen accurate accounting of the results achieved by one Land Girl on half an acre, part of it consisting of two old tennis courts and the rest of badly let-down kitchen garden. Before the war the Land Girl was a schoolmistress, and the only outside help is a not-so-young-as-he-once-was man one day a week. His time is almost wholly devoted to paths and hedges, with very occasional help in rough digging.

The effort began with one hen-house and 23 laying pullets. At the end of the first year, reckoning eggs to the house at the same price as those sent to the packing station, the profit was just under £20. Two more houses were bought second-hand, and are now used as occasion arises for hens, ducks, or rabbits. The second year was one of feeling the way, profiting by early mistakes, and gradually getting on top of the garden, which was so filthy that between the first and second seasons all raspberry canes were lifted and replanted in a clean plot, while dozens of degenerate currant bushes were lugged out and burnt, and the land was cleaned for market-garden stuff. In that second season, too, a duck-house was built at the derelict end of the garden and a run wired.

Early this season, by the use of some old school desks, two sheets of second-hand corrugated sheeting, and a bag of cement, an excellent pigsty was constructed, complete with lying-board, concrete floor, and drainage sump. Again one Land Girl and one odd man did everything, making a most workmanlike job.

POULTRY PROFITS

By early spring this year the half-acre farm was in full working order. At the start of 1942 the poultry stock consisted of 20 of the previous season's best Rhode Island-White Wyandotte pullets and eight laying ducks. Both did splendidly, and, including eggs and odd culls, yielded a profit on the year of £43 14s.

Early in the season four dozen duck eggs were bought for sitting at a cost of 18s. Eighteen ducks and drakes were reared as a result. The drakes, fattened on scrap, were sold (the best being kept for future breeding) and are included in the profit figure given, while the ducks are just beginning to lay. This year mortality has been practically negligible.

The first two pigs cost £8 8s., and after being fed for five months they were sold for £24 2s. 8d. Feeding-stuffs cost £6 6s. 6d., so there was a profit of £9 8s. 2d. Two more pigs were bought for £12 12s. and were slaughtered after having been fed for three months. The

I wonder whether I could have answered these questions myself if somebody else had set them to me. I hope so, but I am sure I could not answer a further series for advanced students, such as would require a horribly good memory for golfing statistics. For instance, in the last round of the Open Championship of 1904, Taylor, when he was chasing Jack White, holed the first four holes at Sandwich in 3, 3, 3, 5. In the final of the Amateur Championship at Prestwick in 1934 Lawson Little, being 12 up on the unhappy Wallace at the end of the first round, began ruthlessly after lunch 3, 3, 4, 3. But I have had to verify these things in a book and I do not for a moment profess to be able to answer them offhand in an examination-room atmosphere.

Finally, here is a piece of advice for those who are, like me, bad at telephone numbers. Let them try to memorise them by means of golf scores. I have a friend whose number is 532, and I never could remember it until I thought of the first three holes on his home course and imagined myself playing them in a rather eccentric and unlikely manner. The first is a drive and a pitch, and here I need three putts and take five. The second is a one-shot hole and I play a good tee shot for an orthodox three. The third wants two full bangs, and I daresay I could not now reach it in two. However, by an effort of imagination I hole my brassie shot and there you are—5, 3, 2.

feeding costs have been £3 1s. 3d., so that, estimating their value at £24, they will yield a profit of £8 6s. 9d. Thus our profit on pigs between March and the end of October this year amounts to £17 14s. 11d.

Rabbits have yielded a profit of £7 3s. 6d. for the year and represent a branch which it is our intention to develop. But it is in garden produce that results are most surprising.

Total receipts are £45 2s. 4d., while seeds, manure, and sundries cost £4 2s. 6d., so that here is a surplus of £40 19s. 10d. Potatoes made £8 12s., raspberries £6 19s., carrots £4 2s. 6d., and runner beans £3 3s., while broccoli, cabbage, sprouts, lettuce, parsley, mint and walnuts all added their quota.

Thus the half acre has produced thousands of eggs for the packing station, three pigs, and tons of vegetables for the general public, in addition to keeping the house supplied and giving one pig for salting. On a careful system of accounting a profit of £119 13s. has resulted, wages excluded.

QUALITY ESSENTIAL

How has it been done? The foundations are an almost unlimited willingness to work, as well as to accept advice from local poultrymen, farmers and gardeners. Then there is an average of 12 hours' drudgery a week collecting and boiling scrap for poultry, ducks and pigs, and even more hours than that finding and supplying a market. The real basis of the whole business is quality, for once you have established a round of customers there is no difficulty in keeping them if your commodities are as good as the best in the shops, with the additional advantage of being absolutely fresh.

If we had our time over again we should unhesitatingly invest in a small glasshouse, and that is quite clearly our next development.

If the experiment has taught nothing else it has proved once again the vital importance of keeping detailed accounts. Only so can you learn what it pays you best to grow, and what swallows up space and labour out of all proportion to its return.

Last of all, we have decided that even as little as a couple of acres of the roughest grazing would make a vast difference to our financial returns, for it raises visions of geese, turkeys, a goat or two, more pigs not bought in but bred on the premises, and so on. In the spacious days before the war a garden similar to this with a man full time averaged a net loss of £80 a year after wages and expenses had been paid. To-day, running the half-acre home farm on a strictly commercial basis, there is a little margin on the credit side, when wages and all other expenses have been paid. E. M. D.

CORRESPONDENCE

A ROYAL STROKE ON ASHDOWN FOREST

From Major Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, Bt.

SIR,—I read with interest the other day that John Rowe had just celebrated his jubilee as the professional to the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club. I wonder whether Mr. Rowe knows why his club is Royal, since it probably happened just before he came there.

In 1891, or in 1892, Lord William Seymour, who commanded at Dover, was holding some manoeuvres through the south-eastern district, and the last week was to be spent by his troops in Ashdown Forest. The Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, was to come down at the end of the week and hold the customary review, and it must have then occurred to someone, perhaps the Club Captain, that if His Royal Highness could be induced to stop for a few minutes on his way up to the Forest, dismount, and drive off a golf ball, the Club might possibly be granted the Royal prefix. What induced the Commander-in-Chief to agree to this strange addition to his programme, or how Lord William could have summoned up the hardihood to put it before the old martinet, must for ever remain a mystery, but agree he certainly did; so conferences at once took place between the club professional—I rather think his name was Dunn—and Lord William's military secretary, a golf-playing Scotsman, as to where the ceremony, private of course, was to be staged, the particular club to be used, the delicate and far-from-easy question of the height of the tee, and so on.

The great day arrived, and Lord William (on whose staff I was acting

for the week as extra-A.D.C.) met the Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff, among whom were General Albert Williams and Sir Redvers Buller, at Forest Row Station, where their chargers had already been sent. The procession was quickly formed and trotted off through the village, turning on to the Forest at the far corner of Kidbrooke Park, and so to the appointed tee, where five or six people were already standing. The club professional was presented to the Duke, to whom he handed the club, a spoon, and then proceeded to place the ball on top of a 2-in. tee.

It was an anxious moment for all, and Lord William confided that evening that his heart stood still at the thought of some of the dire possibilities that might have occurred, with a wrecking, perhaps, of his entire review. But fortune favoured His Royal Highness, as he well deserved, for it was a real sporting effort to descend from his charger to drive off a golf ball for the first time in his life, in a cocked hat with wavy plumes, a tight-fitting blue frock coat with gold belt, and a scimitar-shaped sword jangling about his top boots and gilt spurs.

Smack! away sailed the ball, a nice little shot of 70 or 80 yds. Amid a respectful buzz of applause, His Royal Highness handed back the club, turned to his staff, with a defiant little nod, I thought at Sir Redvers Buller, and from that moment practically the Ashdown Forest became the Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club. After such a successful début the review could not fail to go off well, and at the subsequent luncheon, held in a large marquee, Lord William, who had by now recovered his usual good spirits, indulged in a little leg-pulling, asking His Royal Highness

if he was entering for the championship next year.—CLIVE MORRISON-BELL, *Carlton Club*.

A COUNTRY CRAFTSMAN

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of an old thatcher with really a remarkable record. He is Mr. John Eyre of Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire. He was born at Algarkirk in the same county nearly 73 years ago and learned his craft at the age of 16. Since then he has been one of the foremost exponents of this highly skilled work, and never have his services been in greater demand than they are to-day. The war came just when he was thinking of retirement, and in response to many requests from local farmers he decided to keep going. Since September, 1939, he has "gone to it" as vigorously as ever, and has lately embarked upon the new season's work. He leaves home very early and works through until tea-time with just a break for a snack and the drink he finds most refreshing—cold tea, without sugar or milk!—S. B. KIBBEY, *Blackpool, Lancashire*.

A NORMAN DOORWAY

SIR,—I have frequently seen photographs of Norman church architecture in *COUNTRY LIFE*, but I do not remember having seen a picture of the beautiful west front of Tutbury Church, on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and thought you might like to see this photograph. It shows the fine Norman doorway and window.

This great doorway which is claimed to be the finest of any village church in England, has six receding arches with another ornamental arch on the wall. The inner rim consists of the common zig-zag moulding, but the next is of alabaster for which the district is noted and is possibly the earliest example of the use of this material for an ecclesiastical building. It is ornately decorated with curious carvings, as are the remaining arches.

The capitals of the various columns are ornamented with grotesque figures of men and animals. On either side beneath the outer arch under the projecting string course is a representation of a lion couchant.

The window above is also richly ornamented in similar fashion.

As can be seen by the photograph, the whole is in an excellent state of preservation.—E. J. ELPHICK, *Rocks Farm, Staplecross, Sussex*.

THE GREY SQUIRREL IN SOMERSET

SIR,—I think that you may be interested to know that the grey squirrel has most certainly arrived in Somerset. No fewer than a dozen have been shot this summer on our premises here in North Somerset, and many more have been seen.

A year or so ago the red squirrel was quite common here, but now I am sorry to say that, in spite of our efforts to protect it, it is very seldom seen.

It would be interesting to know if the grey squirrel has yet been seen in Devon or Dorset.—R. T., *Winscombe, Somerset*.

SIR,—Several grey squirrels have been shot by the gamekeeper in the woods at Portbury, a neighbouring village about six miles from Bristol.

He gave me the corpse of one to-day (October 10), a male in fine



A VETERAN THATCHER AT WORK

(See letter "A Country Craftsman")

condition, the tail, with its flecks of silver, being very beautiful. I have been skinned, and my small son is trying to cure it with alum.

The meat very much resembled rabbit in appearance, and when it was boiled I was tempted to taste it, but refrained. My two Scotties and the cat, however, relished it as a change from war-time rations.

Hearty congratulations on the continued excellence of *COUNTRY LIFE*. It is a great help in these grim days.—CHARLES THOMAS, *Brandon Cottage, Easton-in-Gordano, near Bristol*.

THE HOOPOE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

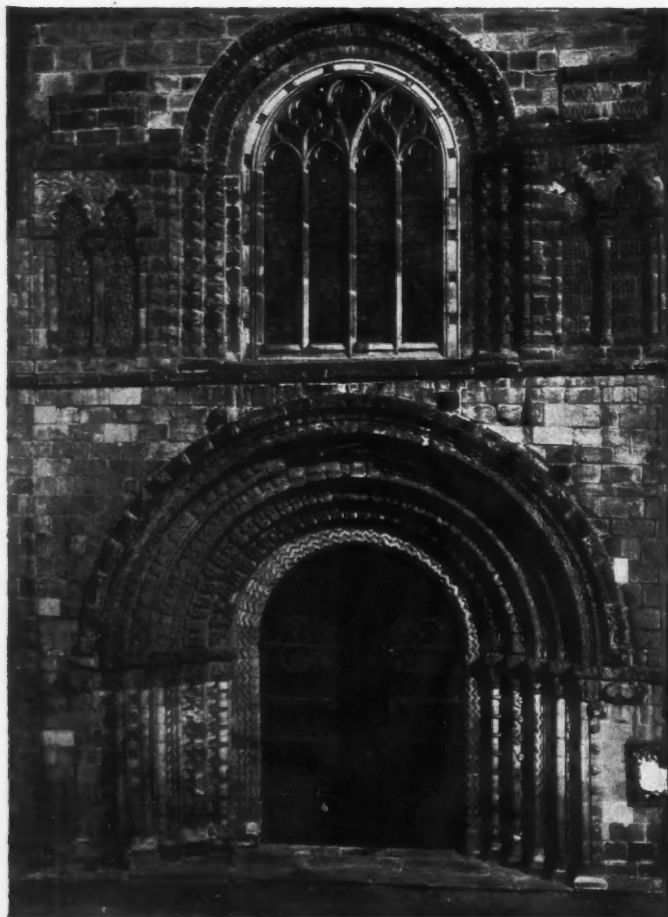
SIR,—One of the rarest birds that have crossed the seas was seen last winter in mid-GloUCEstershire, near Stroud. It was the hoopoe. Not for a decade has it been seen in this part of the country. The hoopoe is only rarely recorded in England, and such records have principally occurred in southern counties. If it were not for the fool with the gun some of them may become regular visitors and breed. The hoopoe's fine crest makes him look like a tropical bird, consequently makes him a target for the gun, unfortunately. It is said that many of Britain's rare birds are steadily increasing in numbers and returning to their former haunts.—HUBERT BURROWS, *Amberley, Stroud, Gloucestershire*.

[It is ever a pleasure to hear of that lovely bird the hoopoe being seen here, and we are glad to publish the above record of one in Gloucestershire, even if it is less rare than our correspondent believes. It is comparatively frequent as a passage migrant in the south-east of England and there have been many records of its nesting in our southern counties.—Ed.]

NOTES FROM NORTH UIST

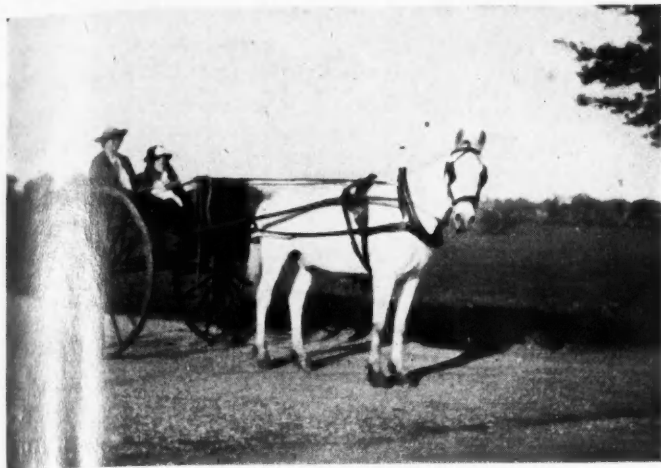
SIR,—During the autumn migration this year two unexpected visitors arrived on the same day—September 29. In the early forenoon a swallow was seen flying around the house. It disappeared for a short time, but reappeared, this time accompanied by a flock of smaller birds, numbering about 20, which I could not identify. They might have been twites or pigmies; they were certainly not of the swallow tribe. Again, on October 3, a swallow was observed and I got a better view of it and am convinced it was a true swallow and not the house-martin. It certainly had the longish forked tail. I have not seen a swallow here for years, and the appearance of one so late as this is surprising.

In the late afternoon of September 29 I found a single barnacle goose



THE BEAUTIFUL NORMAN DOORWAY OF TUTBURY CHURCH

(See letter "A Norman Doorway")



WITH 80 YEARS' DRIVING EXPERIENCE
(See letter "A Link with Dickens")

sitting on the grass close to the shore. This is quite the earliest date I have known this goose to settle here. They generally pass flying very high on their southward journey in mid-October but do not settle here then; they apparently carry on to their southern destination all together, and then the northern geese come back in November. This appears to be an early migration year, for seven wigeon were seen on August 28, about three weeks earlier than usual here.

A Leach's fork-tailed petrel was noted on September 15. Although a native of St. Kilda, less than 40 miles from where I saw it, it is very seldom met with here and I have seen it only once before after a severe gale.—G. B., *Lochmaddy, North Uist.*

A LINK WITH DICKENS

SIR,—Now that harness horses can be seen in increasing numbers on the English roads, many people are going back to their early days and are once more taking the reins in their hands instead of a wheel, but Mrs. Wharton, whose photograph I enclose, can claim an unbroken partnership with the harness horse lasting well over 80 years.

As a girl she often drove to her aunt's house in Norfolk, where Dickens was a frequent visitor, but after sitting next him at dinner she asked her aunt never to let it happen again as he was "such a disagreeable man." Her driving memories include a first visit to London more than 75 years ago, when horse-drawn buses were considered a very novel form of transport.

Now she drives the last of a long line of harness ponies, most of them bred on her farm in Norfolk, and although she has to some extent handed the reins over to her daughter, she is still a first-class whip.—M. G. *ETHERINGTON, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.*

A BEAUTIFUL SPIDER

SIR,—In a recent issue of *COUNTRY LIFE* you published a letter headed *A Golden Garden Spider* and illustrated by an excellent sketch of a spider that had been found in a wheat field. The writer, Miss Forster Knight, said the spider was of a bright lemon hue. She apparently regarded it as a freak of the garden spider *Epeira diademata*, with which an attached editorial note appeared to agree. May I suggest that it was not a specimen of the garden spider but a typical example of that most beautiful spider *Epeira marmorea*? In Staveley's book on British spiders and in Blackwall's *History of the Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland* it appears under the name *Epeira scalaris*. This large bright lemon-yellow spider is one of the most handsome of our orbweavers. Some years ago I found many specimens of it near Bridgnorth in Shropshire, but have not seen an example for some while. Enclosed photograph shows a typical female on the alert in the middle of her snare.—FRANCES PITT, *Bridgnorth.*

REVIVING A GEYSER

SIR,—I am forwarding this account of Iceland's most conspicuous monument with a photograph, in the hope that it will be sufficiently interesting for publication in *COUNTRY LIFE*'s Correspondence columns.

Iceland's Great Geyser ceased to spout in 1914, but was revived again by the skill of a Reykjavik policeman and still spouts a column of water higher than any other geyser in the world.

The way to it from the capital is along a 70-kilometre road of rugged lava. The lava plains are occasionally relieved by columns of smoke which rise like an autumn bonfire, but it is not smoke in reality but steam from

the water boiled by Iceland's underground fires. Surface water that comes from the clouds and not from the break-up of the crystalline rocks deep in the heated crust of the earth (as was once argued) provides the supply for both hot springs and geyser. It is boiled in cisterns and reservoirs not very far down, and the only difference between the hot springs and the geyser is that the geyser has a special kind of boiler. The plan of the boiler of the Great Geyser was worked out by Bunsen in the mid-nineteenth century.

The basin of the geyser was carefully measured, 60 ft. across its funnel hole, 10 ft. wide and going down 65 ft. to the boiling water in the

cistern below. The temperature of the water rising up through the funnel into the basin before spouting began was 189° Fahr. and in the cistern at the bottom of the funnel it was well above boiling point. The water below, kept always above the boil, was forced up the funnel by steam pressure, cooling as it came into contact with the air and poured down again, provoking another outburst of steam which threw another jet of boiling water high above funnel and basin, to make a fountain as high as 80 ft. and on occasions as high as 230 ft.

However, geyser boilers will not last for ever, and after centuries of work the Great Geyser began to show signs of fatigue. It needed a hundred-weight of soap to stimulate it to activity, and at last ceased altogether.

It was left to an Icelandic policeman, Jon Jonsson, to revive it. Jonsson had migrated to the United States when a youth and returned after the war with a good scientific knowledge of geysers. He set to work to find the trouble and at once perceived that the basin receiving the first discharge of water was too big and cooled the supply too much. He made a channel in the rim and halved the water surface.

The basin water now remained on the boil when it came up and descended still boiling into the cistern below, where it now received the necessary force to throw up a fountain as high as ever. So the old geyser renewed its mighty youth and now spouts approximately every 15 hours. A few bars of soap will keep it up to time for any party of visitors.

There is a neighbouring hotel which gets its hot water, not from the geysers, but from the adjacent hot springs. The people of this hotel cook their meat in these springs by putting it into a fish kettle and dropping it into the boiling water. Bread is also cooked in a similar manner. Iceland indeed turns the elements of nature into useful resources.

I had an opportunity to see it and learn these facts about it while I was on active service in Iceland.—D. G. *WHITE, Bedfordshire.*

THE MANTIS FORGETS TO PREY

SIR,—When motoring in France in 1938 between Alès and Arles, following several days of heavy rain, we had to make a wide détour to avoid the floods. The surrounding country was under water—it was about 4ft. on the road, and we heard later that two people were drowned in the vicinity. While waiting to see if the water would subside, I noticed a small stone bridge, nearly awash. On one side a heap of drift vegetation, etc., was piled up. On looking closer I saw great numbers of small creatures, spiders, snails, beetles, cigales, two lizards, and, in the midst of them, a praying mantis, which Fabre describes as "a great



THE GREAT GEYSER REACTING TO A DOSE OF SOAP
(See letter "Reviving a Geyser")



EPEIRA MARMOREA AT HOME TO VISITORS

(See letter "A Beautiful Spider")

beast of prey." They were all alive, and during the half-hour we stayed it made no attack on them, its natural instincts, apparently, repressed in the common danger.—C. E. A. KEAN, Winton, Bournemouth.

CARVED KNIFE-SHEATHS

SIR,—The Weston Park Museum has a glorious collection of knife-sheaths. Three examples, probably carved in boxwood, are shown in my photograph. On the left is a sheath with carved Biblical incidents in the panels and a Dutch inscription to the effect that "Samson was a strong man; he is still stronger who can hold his tongue." The centre specimen also bears scenes taken from the Bible, the topmost episode portraying Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac, while another shows David playing his harp. Some licence seems to have been taken with the subjects carved on the third sheath, though the craftsmanship is still wonderfully good. All the sheaths, which were made to hold two knives, were fashioned in their spare time by Dutch peasants, and date from the late



DUTCH KNIFE-SHEATHS, LATE SIXTEENTH CENTURY
(See letter "Carved Knife-Sheaths")

sixteenth century.—G. B. WOOD, Leeds.

CONCERNING BEES

SIR,—To Mrs. Maryon, whose letter appeared in your correspondence columns (September 4), and the correspondent who quoted Virgil (September 18), it may be of interest to note that the ancient Greeks and Romans held similar beliefs and doubts on the subject of Bees and the Sense of Hearing.

Aristotle, who died in 322 B.C., wrote: "Bees appear also to be pleased by the sound of knocking. Hence, bee-keepers say they collect them to the hive by knocking potsherds and stones. It is, however, a matter of entire doubt whether bees can hear, and whether (if they can) their action is due to pleasure or to fear."

And it seems from your correspondent's letters that Aristotle's doubts have not been settled, even as late as 1920!—A. T. H., Aberdeen.

SIR,—With reference to the "ringing" of bees to induce a swarm to settle, discussed in the correspondence on September 4, I understand that the origin of this custom was a law made by King Alfred, who decreed that a beekeeper following his swarm should notify his claim to the ownership by such "ringing."

Bees, of course, have no sense of

hearing, although extremely sensitive to any vibration.—W. T. SCOTT, Tor Hayes, Cliff Road, Sidmouth.

SIR,—I, in my youth, used to see the brass pestle and mortar brought from the kitchen for the purpose of ringing the bees. I have also seen water thrown into the air, the idea being that the bees would mistake it for rain and settle more quickly. I have heard it suggested that the ringing custom originated in the belief that the original owner could claim a swarm as long as he kept it in sight, and could take it wherever it settled, and that the ringing was to let the neighbours know that he was in pursuit. This old belief had all the force of law in most places for centuries, but an adverse judgment of the Court of Appeal reported in *The Times*, December 21, 1938, finally disposed of it.—C., Devon.

THE BEACON ON BURTON DASSETT HILLS

SIR,—The beacon tower on Burton Dassett hills, near Leamington, shown in the photograph, played its part in critical days three centuries and more ago. From it 300 years this October was signalled the result of the Battle of Edgehill, fought near by, and in 1588 it gave warning of the approach of the Armada. The windmill also seen is, according to the inscription on it, "believed to be the second oldest post windmill in the country." It ceased work in 1912 and is now held in trust by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.—L. HART, Rugby.

AN UNUSUAL FRIENDSHIP

SIR,—Our evacuees, when they left us, bequeathed us a rabbit, and shortly afterwards we bought a goat. We arranged desirable semi-detached dwellings for them in a small pony-house. The partition was a gate covered with netting. The rabbit, however, was sociable, and soon found his way into the goat's side of the house. The goat resented the intrusion at first and tossed him several times before we could interfere. The rabbit did not seem to mind, and they soon settled down together.

The goat would have liked to eat Benjamin's green food as well as her own, so I had to put it behind a box, out of reach and out of sight. Often the rabbit would steal from Daisy's rations and dart under her raised wooden bed with his pilfering. He envied Daisy's handful of corn at milking times, and would come quietly up to me and give my legs a little nibble to remind me to pass him a few grains with my left hand, unnoticed by the goat. When Daisy came in after grazing he would run to her, lick her nose and cuddle up beside her when she settled down to chew the cud. She seemed to like it, and would nose him gently, never using her horns.

With spring came a change of temper and an end to the friendship. One of the householders turned savage, chased the other round the premises, bit and drew blood. The victim cried in terror, and would not enter the house. You think the victim was the helpless little rabbit? Not at all. It was the goat.—COUNTRY-WOMAN, Midlothian.

HANDY CARRIER

SIR,—Now that parcels deliveries are restricted, a handy carrier similar to the one depicted in my photograph—

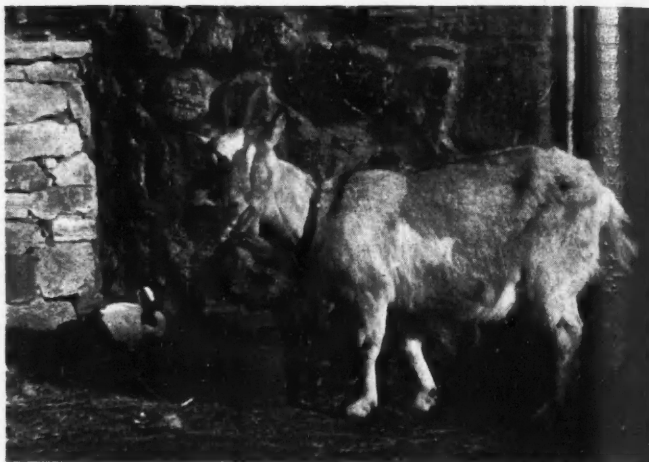


THE BEACON WHICH SIGNALLED THE RESULT OF EDGEHILL
(See letter "The Beacon on Burton Dassett Hills")

which is extensively used in Derbyshire villages—would be very useful. It consists of iron bars mounted on wheels, and to the iron bars are attached a number of double hooks. A lot of the farmers in Derbyshire have them, where water and feeding-stuffs have to be carried good distances to the animals, or where water

particularly by bee-keepers, as it is considered one of the best honey flowers we have.

Its strong scent of hay is attractive, and lasting; a friend to whom I posted a minute sprig wrote that the hay fragrance quite overpowered that of some sweet peas with which it was placed.



THE DOMINATING RABBIT AND HIS GOAT FRIEND
(See letter "An Unusual Friendship")

is not laid on to the farm and supplies have to be fetched from a communal source.—R. RAWLINSON, Whaley Bridge, near Stockport.

MELILOT

SIR,—At war work in the Midlands this summer, I noticed yellow melilot growing in abundance.

It seems a pity this plant is not more commonly grown in gardens,

Though considered a weed by farmers, unwelcome if allowed to seed among corn, melilot has been suggested as useful for giving an aroma to otherwise poor quality hay.

It is, of course, much used abroad for flavouring cheese.

Its minute, laburnum-like blossoms remain in full bloom for many weeks, and keep their colour and scent after drying.—A. MAYO, Worthing.



A HANDY CARRIER FOR WORK ON THE LAND
(See letter "Handy Carrier")



By Appointment



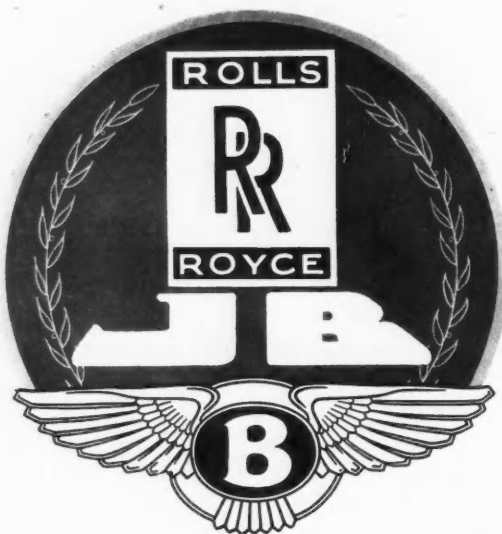
A REAL TREAT

To men who have an appreciation for fine whisky, a glass of "Black and White" is always *a real treat*.

"BLACK & WHITE"

"It's the Scotch!"





Have *YOU* thought of the value of a slightly used ROLLS-ROYCE or BENTLEY car as an investment? These models of *pre-war material and workmanship* represent many years of trouble-free motoring when happier days return, and meanwhile suitable storage can be arranged.

Write for latest Stock List

Jack BARCLAY Ltd

The World's Largest Official Retailers of ROLLS-ROYCE and BENTLEY Cars
12 & 13 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. Mayfair 7444

For those who smoke for pleasure and not from habit
PLAIN OR CORK-TIPPED
20 for 2/-

**DOBIE'S
FOUR SQUARE**
Cigarettes

And defendant—

should have taken
wiser safety
precautions—
by fitting



FERODO BRAKE LININGS MAKE MOTORING SAFE



FARMING NOTES

IS THE PRICE OF BARLEY TOO HIGH?

IT was rather a surprise to me to hear a Norfolk farmer say openly the other day that the price of barley is still too high in relation to other cereals. He could not understand why the Government have put the barley price at 140s. compared with the wheat price of 120s. It seems a glaring anomaly to him when the Government want as much wheat as possible grown. In his own case he said he had threshed his barley immediately after harvest and realised the full maximum price of 140s. a quarter. He had not perhaps realised that every part of the country has not been as fortunate as East Anglia in the weather. In the south and west a good many pieces of barley were sown before they went into rick, and with part of the highest quality barley about they would not command the full maximum price. Indeed in my own case I have sold one small lot of barley at 90s. a quarter, and I have heard of low prices. As the maltsters have got plenty to choose from this time they are not paying the maximum price for anything but the best. I am not sure whether they are limited as to the total quantity of barley they may take for brewing, but they are not buying indiscriminately this season as they did a year ago. Then anything went at a high price.

LOOKING ahead to next year, the disparity between the return the farmer gets for barley and the return he gets for wheat will be narrowed further. The maximum price for malting barley has already been announced as 110s. a quarter and the wheat price, taking an average crop of four quarters to the acre, works out at 80s. 3d. a quarter. One is a maximum price and the other is a guaranteed price. It might be better to fix both prices definitely, but it would not be easy to grade barley on a guaranteed price scale. There would certainly need to be some differentiation between the different qualities of barley; otherwise growers would not take the special trouble they do to produce first-class malting samples. It is probably true, of course, that the Government are not so much interested in the price of barley as they are in the price of wheat because they do not pay the price. The brewers, everyone would say, can afford to pay a good price, so why worry? But it does matter if barley prices are allowed to ramp ahead as they did a year ago and get all out of proportion to other cereal prices. The matter is, however, now in hand and no doubt as time goes on the wheat price and the barley price will be brought still closer together. It is all grain, and from January barley is to be included in the loaf. When the question is put to me: "Is it better to grow 3½ quarters of wheat or 5 quarters of barley?" I would always go for the barley, not only for the sake of the farmer's pocket but for the sake of getting a maximum crop of grain.

WHEAT-SOWING has gone on apace, and a big acreage must have been planted by the middle of the month. The early-sown fields are now showing green in the rows. The early ploughing of permanent grass land in July and August and subsequent cultivations meant that there were more fields than usual ready for immediate sowing. I have seen some fields with the old grass growing up green through the plough furrows, which does not augur well for autumn wheat, but generally farmers succeeded in making a good job of this old turf in preparation for wheat if they started early enough and had the right weather. The heavy disc harrows make an excellent job if one persists. Some of the turf may be brought up, but this does not matter greatly if a firm, well-worked seed-bed is secured.

SOME farmers had to hold off sowing for a few days because they could not get prompt delivery of granular fertiliser for their combine drills. On the whole, the manufacturers and merchants have been most helpful in expediting

delivery of fertilisers needed for autumn application, but I have heard of farmers who got their whole requirements for the year—spring as well as autumn—delivered, while neighbours waited for the portion needed for immediate autumn use. Another year it should be practicable to differentiate more closely between seasonal requirements.

THERE are too many rats round my ricks just now and my neighbours are plagued in the same way. This winter we must make a concerted drive against rats. I see that some of the War Agricultural Committees are now working a block contract for rat destruction on groups of farms. This is just what we want in my neighbourhood, but unfortunately the Committees are not ready to make a start. They have to train more rat-catchers—or vermin-destroyers as they are now more politely called.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THREE MILES OF HADRIAN'S WALL

THE sale of Hotbank Farm, and nearly three miles of Hadrian's Wall, was effected through the sole agency of Messrs. Hampton and Sons. Hotbank Farm, over 900 acres in extent, carries rights over additional land. The farm adjoins Housesteads Camp, whereon are a "Mile Castle" and almost a mile of the famous Wall. In 1930 Housesteads was given to the National Trust, and three or four years afterwards the Trust acquired certain covenants regarding the farm. Messrs. Hampton and Sons have now acted on behalf of the vendor of the farm, and it passes into the possession of the National Trust. Hadrian's Wall skirts the southern side of Housesteads Farm, and, besides the great historical interest of the property, it has a high value on account of the magnificence of the views on and around the farm.

SALMON FISHING

TWO miles of salmon fishing from both banks is a feature of a Devonshire freehold of 300 acres, which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to dispose of. The modern house is in the Tudor style, brick and half-timbered, and money was lavished on its construction and equipment. The grounds are partly laid out in terraces, through which the river runs, and the whole estate lies high, some 700 ft. above sea level, and well within 20 miles of Exeter and Torquay.

Five or six salmon pools exist on a stretch of a Welsh river, the fishing in which can be had by arrangement if the purchaser of a small estate, 45 miles from Swansea, so wishes. The house, built of local stone, is said to have cost over £30,000. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are the agents.

Three miles of salmon and trout fishing, and the best of mixed shooting, go with 2,000 acres, for sale for £9,000 by the same firm. This property, in South-west Scotland, includes a house which has been skilfully enlarged and modernised. The gardens are of an extent and type now doubly welcome, as they yield an abundance of choice produce.

A DOZEN TRANSACTIONS

BUSINESS at Brompton Road maintains its steady flow. Mr. Frank D. James, the manager of Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, reporting, as a single week's work, a dozen suburban and country sales. The joint agents in the sale of Charlton Mackrell Court, near Taunton, were Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. A Hertfordshire property, at Sarratt, known as Upalong, was sold by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, Mr. A. C. Frost being jointly concerned. In the sale of a Maidenhead freehold, Old Lodge Farm, Fifield, Mr. Cyril Jones acted with the Brompton Road agency, and other sales with local agents were those of Spring Cottage, Lingfield, with Messrs. Jarvis and Co.'s Haywards Heath office, and Highwayman's Cottage, Oxshott, with the Leatherhead office of Messrs. Arney and Halstead.

Prices are quoted by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices for some of the country residential freeholds which they are to sell. Among them may be mentioned three of 3 or 4 acres apiece, namely, a Georgian house on high ground in Wiltshire, for £3,650; a restored small house, 3 miles from Brockenhurst, for £2,950; and a pretty property of 3 acres, overlooking Ashdown Forest, for £4,000. The last-named house might be let furnished.

Some threshing contractors and farmers are still very slack about wiring the ricks at threshing time. A useful toll can generally be taken then if fine-mesh wire is erected according to the official rule and a lively boy and a dog are on duty. Recently I hired a threshing machine from the local War Agricultural Committee, and the driver in charge had no intention of erecting any wire. He had heard something about the rule but he had not any wire and did not think it was really worth while. One or two more prosecutions in each county would have a salutary effect. I see that it is calculated that each rat on the farm costs the farmer at least 10s. a year and a pair of rats and their offspring can produce 880 in a year. Fortunately they do not all put up such a performance, or we should not be able to move for rats, but it is what they can do.

CINCINNATUS.

FISHING IN THE TEST

STANBRIDGE EARLS, a large and exceptionally well-fitted mansion, and 989 acres, near Romsey, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd, next Thursday (November 5). It carries some of the first-rate fishing in the Test. There are five large farms, two of which are available for immediate and unrestricted entry. A chain of lakes and a golf course add to the completeness of this valuable freehold.

Other Hampshire freeholds are offered by Messrs. Fox and Sons, including vacant possession of a dairy and sheep farm and house and 183 acres, for £12,500. The property, between the New Forest and the Solent, includes 2 miles of fishing from one bank of the Avon. A dairy farm of 73 acres, with house and substantial buildings, for £5,500, is 14 miles from Bournemouth, and between Ringwood and Fordingbridge. Excellent seaside freeholds may be had at £1,975 or even less.

A house in the Georgian style, and 23 acres, on the fringe of the New Forest, may be bought freehold for £4,500, through Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co., who mention £8,500 as the price of a restored sixteenth-century house and 30 acres, in a delightful spot accessible from both Dorking and Horsham. A typical offer on behalf of executors is that of a freehold of 3 acres, between Taunton and Minehead, for £2,350.

A modern "labour-saving" freehold of 9 acres, on the outskirts of a Somerset market town, for £5,800, is one of six properties, prices or rentals of which are named by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Fifteenth- or sixteenth-century origin is claimed for restored houses, in the hands of Messrs. Maple and Co. One with nearly 4 acres in Kent is saleable for £2,750, and another, in 40 acres, stands in the western part of Sussex.

It is not often that Messrs. Curtis and Henson mention a price in their offers, but they do so in the case of a Wiltshire freehold of an acre. The fifteenth-century stone house with a stone roof was enlarged in the reign of Queen Anne. The price is £3,150.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL AUCTIONS

HIGH prices and large sums have been obtained at many of the October auctions. Kent, increasingly in favour with buyers in the last few weeks, contributes £7,800 for 259 acres of Great Pagehurst, a freehold in the Staplehurst district; and, through Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons, nearly £6,000 for just over 100 acres, in the fruit growing country near Newington. Hampshire sales are growing in number and importance, as much as £40,000 having been realised at a single auction, where an estate was dealt with in lots.


The market continues active in Somerset, transactions including the sale of a farm of almost 140 acres, in the neighbourhood of Yeovil, for £5,600, and £6,600 for a 42-acre farm and, some small bits of land, the latter let at a total rent of £36 a year. Farms in the Kidderminster district are in keen demand, 104 acres having made £4,500; and North Country holdings have been vigorously bid for at a good many auctions.

ARBITER.

BALKAN SOBRANIE
CIGARETTES & TOBACCOS

Balkan
Sobranie
and
Sobranie

The difference between *Balkan Sobranie* and *Sobranie* is the difference between rarest perfection—which you will be able to enjoy occasionally—and available quality which you can enjoy between whiles. Do not therefore blame your tobaccoist when he offers you authentic *Sobranie* in place of *Balkan Sobranie*—he is doing his best and so are we.



SOBRANIE LTD LONDON, E.C.1

EXQUISITE LACE WITHOUT COUPONS

THE White House has always been famous for its real-lace-trimmed lingerie, blouses, layettes, etc. Now, with the very necessary war-time regulations regarding the selling of lace-trimmed goods, many very tempting bargains in lace by the yard may be obtained at the White House. These include real Cluny, filet, braid-point and other hand-made laces, for curtains, table mats and other household uses, as well as Swiss embroidery flouncing for layettes and children's frocks.

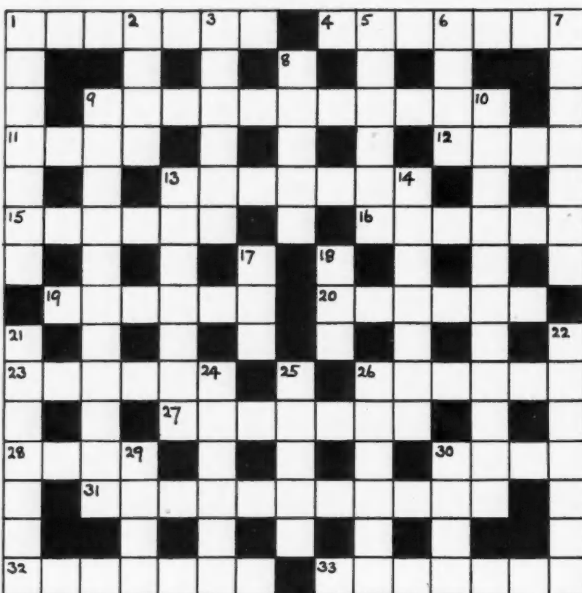
Besides the above, the White House is able to offer its remaining pre-limitation stocks of model pure silk lingerie, exquisitely hand-worked and real-lace-trimmed, and its real lace and finest linen-lawn christening robes, short baby dresses, etc.

The White House has pleasure in announcing that it has bought all the Ladies' Sportswear stock from Messrs. Beale & Inman, of 131, New Bond Street. The garments are being offered by the White House at very advantageous prices.

**THE WHITE
HOUSE LTD**
LINEN SPECIALISTS
51, NEW BOND ST W.I.

CROSSWORD No. 666

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 666, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, November 5, 1942.



Name.....

Address.....

SOLUTION TO 665. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of October 23, will be announced next week.

ACROSS. 1, Conscience; 6, Able; 9, Monkey-tree; 10, Aged; 12, Inter; 13, Elsie Carr; 14, Unfed; 16, Pollen; 20, Starry; 21, Muddy; 25, Unloading; 26, Drool; 27, Idol; 28, Strengthen; 29, Guns; 30, Crosspatch.
DOWN. 1, Come in; 2, Ninety; 3, Cheer; 4, Extremes; 5, Cheese; 7, Beggarly; 8, Enduring; 11, Be good; 15, Normal; 17, Assuming; 18, Fall down; 19, Burghers; 22, Bitter; 23, Top hat; 24, Blench; 26, Dig up.

ACROSS

1. French water and a piece of ground? (7)
4. Sells what evidently refers to appendages (7)
9. "A rank, Tim? O.B.E." (anagr.) (11)
11. Stuffing from Chelsea? (4)
12. He is sure to get in one the precise moment of time (4)
13. Tools (7)
15. "Was there a dearer one Still, and a— one . . . ?"—Thomas Hood (6)
16. Restrain her at the end (6)
19. Quite the queerest definition in this puzzle! (6)
20. It will not prick the bareheaded (6)
23. And though this suggests one pricks the map, you will find the terraces at the Zoo (6)
26. Henry's first wife's kingdom (6)
27. 0 0 (7)
28. A cross made to measure? (4)
30. Smudge (4)
31. See 3, of course! (two words, 6, 5)
32. Stains, with falsehoods at last (7)
33. Actually defame, but it sounds the way the tears flow! (two words, 3, 4)

DOWN

1. A gift for the time being (7)
2. He flies, he slips by, and on occasions should be spared (4)
3. Descent of Hindu deity in visible form (6)
5. Gain by compulsion (6)
6. *Incognito* at once, it seems (4)
7. Such as set out on a quest (7)
8. Give scanty measure in the presence of a Kipling character (5)
9. One would hardly expect the dried wort to compete in a race with what was run off with by the dish! (three words, 3, 4, 5)
10. Bird that should sing nocturnally when the wind is very high (11)
13. Here, it appears, the unorthodox catches neuralgia (7)
14. Dogs (7)
17. Blended tea? (3)
18. The lady is here, and he also (3)
21. In love (7)
22. Dye in the raw (or present in wheat?) (7)
24. Active (6)
25. What the nudist cannot deck a horse with (5)
26. A was one (6)
29. Combat (4)
30. 26 in bed? (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 664 is

Mrs. R. D. Lund,
Thirladean,
Selkirk.

DRUGGET CARPETING

To meet the demands for an inexpensive floor covering, Gorrings have secured a quantity of heavy dyed Drugget suitable for covering the floors of rooms that are not subject to excessive wear.



In deep tones of Green, Blue, Golden Brown, Wine Nigger or Rust. It can be made up to any size, and securely hemmed at ends.

Specimen sizes seamed and hemmed complete—

9' x 6' 9"	£4 : 2 : 6
10' x 9' 0"	6 : 5 : 0
12' x 9' 0"	7 : 2 : 6
13' 6" x 11' 3"	10 : 2 : 6
15' x 13' 6"	13 : 12 : 6

Also sold by the yard
27" wide 7/3 per yd.

Post Orders can be accepted and executed in strict rotation

Gorrings

If you wish to receive the next 3 issues of
GORRINGES GAZETTE
Please send 6d. in stamps.

Frederick Gorrings Ltd. BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD., S.W.1. VICTORIA 6666 (24 lines)

JACQMAR

New Shetland Tweeds

in unusual designs and colours
are 30ins. wide and cost 16/8
per yard (2½ coupons)

Write for patterns to:—

JACQMAR

16, Grosvenor Street, London, W.1

JANE AND JUDY

ALTERATION SPECIALISTS

Expert in re-creating
your disused clothes

Why not use the precious pre-war
material lying idle perhaps in men's
suits and great-coats.

They can be unpicked and re-made
into suits or winter coats.

by

JANE AND JUDY

Ladies' Tailors . Dressmakers
Furriers . Milliners

Sloane
1537

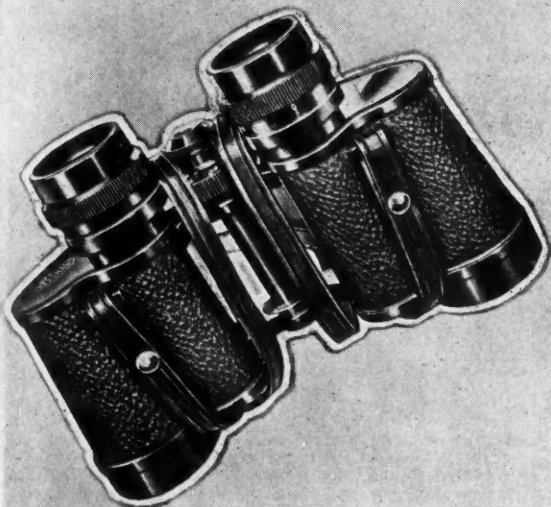
36, Wilton Place,
London, S.W.1

DIAMONDS UP 100%
AMAZINGLY HIGH PRICES paid for
DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, JEWEL-
LERY, SILVER, PLATE, ANTIQUES
£1/£10,000. H.M. Government acquire all
gold, coins, etc., bought by us.—Cash or post.
LINDEN & CO.
85, NEW BOND STREET, W.1
The First Jewellers in New Bond Street.




Abdullas
for choice

The most popular
brands are:
"VIRGINIA" No. 7
TURKISH No. 11
"EGYPTIAN" No. 16



KERSHAW

In happier times Kershaw all British Binoculars
will be available again for your enjoyment.
SOHO LTD., COLHAM MILL ROAD, WEST DRAYTON, MIDX.
(Branch of A. Kershaw & Sons Ltd.)



**This is
the Gin**

22/6
per bottle
½-bottle 11/9

Also
GORDON'S ORANGE AND LEMON GINS
Bottles 22/6
GORDON'S SHAKER COCKTAILS
Bottles 16/6
The prices apply to Gt. Britain and N. Ireland

**The Gin with
world reputation**

Gordon's
Stands Supreme

TANQUERAY GORDON & CO. LTD.
GIN DISTILLERS, LONDON

The largest gin distillers in the world

*I say—
"Snacks" need
Yorkshire
Relish*



*Coming Sir!
THIN or
THICK
Sir?*

To flavour meat pies, rissoles, hash.
Add Y.R. thin—a generous dash,
Fish, cheese and meat need Y.R. thick.
Makes them tasty in a tick!
Thin and Thick—the famous pair,
A boon to all who like good fare.

NEW CONTROLLED PRICES:—
THIN - - - 11d. and 1/3½d.
THICK - - - 7d. and 11d.

Supplies limited—use sparingly.

Made by
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Ltd.,
Leeds, makers of famous sauces
for 70 years.

HARRAP BOOKS

Ready November 12

JAMES AGATE'S

EGO 5

"One thing about Mr. Agate is that, although he may exasperate you at times, he never bores you. The *Ego* books may well become for this age what some of the gossip diaries were for the eighteenth century."

—JOHN O' LONDON'S

Ego 5 covers the two years to July, 1942. 18/- net

FROM TYLER'S
CRIPPS

A Portrait and a Prospect

The early years and political life of Sir Stafford Cripps, showing how the seeming divergence from the Labour Party was really the continuity of development of his ideas; and how these years were a preparation for the work he will undoubtedly have to do after the war. 6/- net

O. D. GALLAGHER'S
RETREAT
IN THE
EAST

"A vivid and arresting book. The frankest that has yet appeared here about the weaknesses that have made our defeats in Malaya and Burma so bitter."

—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

"Everyone interested in the Empire should read this book, soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilians."—TIMES LIT. SUPP.

8/6 net

Three Novels

Some Lose
Their Way

ELOISE LIDDON

Alabama in 1836. 9/6 net

Star of
Persia

REX ADAMS

German intrigue among the tribesmen of Afghanistan and Persia. 7/6 net

Lonely

MEA ALLAN

The story of a spinster. 6/- net

GEORGE G. HARRAP & CO., LTD.

NEW BOOKS

TWO WOMAN
NOVELISTS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

A PASSING stranger, a man I shared a tent with for a few weeks during the last war, and whom I have not set eyes on since, used a phrase which I have never forgotten. He said: "So much writing seems to consist in nothing but saying that one thing is like another."

That is true enough, so far as it goes. "Night like a drunkard reels." "My love is like a red, red rose," and so on.

I was reminded of our so distant conversation when I read Mrs. Betty Miller's novel *A Room in Regent's Park* (Hale, 8s. 6d.). I cannot remember ever to have read a novel in which so many things are emphasised by their resemblance to others. When the author sees a hyacinth, she sees that "long leaves were cupped about the opening buds, in the gesture of reverent hands shielding a core of flame."

SEEING HYACINTHS

Lest you should think that that is the only way in which she can see hyacinths, Mrs. Miller also writes: "Hyacinths like coloured minarets, standing upright, or leaning Pisa-like, under the weight of their own florescence." And looking at another hyacinth, she sees "a multitude of flowers knotted as closely upon it as the tight-sprung curls on the bust of a Greek youth."

This "saying that one thing is like another" has always pleased me and satisfied me. Why? I have never been able to say, but I have an idea that it has something to do with the oneness of truth and beauty.

Mrs. Miller has an extraordinarily rich sensuous appreciation; and I wish the word sensuous had not been so debased. In many minds, it appears almost to mean immoral. In fact, it means that which is apprehended by the senses; and all this author's senses are clean and sensitive so that what impinges upon her touch and taste and vision is rendered with exquisite freshness. She sees the cream flowing out of a jug "suave and dilatory," and in one particularly vivid and satisfying phrase she writes of sagging darkness "looped up, at intervals, by lampposts."

Her beautiful and emotionally pleasing writing is marred, for me, by a strange affectation (as I see it) in punctuation. Commas trip up the rhythm of the writing, snip it into staccato and syncopated fragments, where it should flow with grace and ease. Consider this: "For many years, now, since, in fact, first perceiving the fallacy . . ." Read that aloud, remembering that a comma calls for a pause in the voice's sound, and perhaps you will agree that it would be better thus: "For

many years now, since in fact perceiving the fallacy . . ."

Mrs. Miller's reluctance to use a conjunctive "and" is another mannerism that displeases me. She writes: "as if endeavouring, unconsciously, to evoke the same unstinted admiration, amusement from other audiences." I feel that a lovelier pattern of words would be there if we had an "and" instead of that last comma. Her practice is that of shoddy modern newspapers: "Bride faints at altar, dies."

It would not be worth while to make such points if we had not here a stylist whose every lapse causes us to consider how little divides it from perfection.

In this book you are introduced into the family of a Harley Street doctor: a small family—the doctor, his daughter Judith, and Virginia his wife, Judith's step-mother. Virginia had been an actress. She was still, with the help of innumerable phials and tubes and tins and bottles, able to maintain the facade of beauty; but there was "Time, the bailiff's man, sitting on the hearth of her existence, in charge, in possession, of all that had once been hers." The theme of the book is Virginia's difficulty in adjusting her life, thus on the downgrade, to Judith's springing and maturing womanhood. The doctor, in a centre position between the emotional claims of the two women, and a poverty-stricken boy, something of a smart-alec, whom Judith loves, complete the pattern of the characters.

HARLEY STREET

In working out this small and by no means unusual problem in human destiny, Mrs. Miller never allows herself to be tricked into a high note and never falls below a clear one. She knows her *milieu* absolutely. As well as the characters, Harley Street in its but recently prosperous day seems itself to live in the pages: the brass plates and the knockers, the butlers, secretaries, receptionists, nurses: all the elaborate apparatus of illness *de luxe*. Almost flawless as a stylist, considerable as a novelist, Mrs. Miller, a discovery to me, is a writer whose books I shall not miss in future.

Another woman writer whom

I can most sincerely commend is Maritta M. Wolff, an American girl who is only 22, and whose first novel is *Stop! Whistle!* (Constable, 9s.).

How fortunate it is that there are so many ways of writing a novel, and that so many of them are satisfying! You could hardly imagine two books more different than Mrs. Miller's and Miss Wolff's, yet each perfectly achieves the effect it goes out to seek.

Instead of

A ROOM IN
REGENT'S PARK
By Betty Miller

(Hale, 8s. 6d.)

STOP! WHISTLE!

By Maritta M. Wolff

(Constable, 9s.)

GOING FISHING

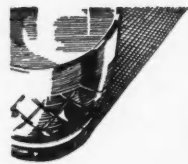
By Negley Farson

(Country Life, 10s. 6d.)

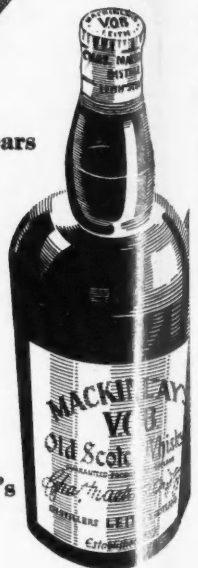
DIARY OF A
DIPLOMATIC
CORRESPONDENT

By George Bilainkin

(Allen and Unwin, 16s.)



For 120 years
the same
family
have
jealously
guarded
the
tradition
that
ensures
Mackinlay's
excellence



but
there's no
use talking
TASTE IT!

Mackinlay's
SCOTCH WHISKY
Established 1820

HEAT STORAGE COOKERS

**Like
All Good
Things**

are in great demand but supplies are severely restricted owing to requirements of National importance.

THE ESSE COOKER CO. LTD.
Head Office - BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND
LONDON SHOWROOMS
63 Conduit St., W.1 11 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4
LIVERPOOL EDINBURGH
20 Canning Place 17 Greenside Place
GLASGOW 11 Dixon Street, C.1

Welcome Always—
Keep it Handy
**GRANT'S
MORELLA
CHERRY
BRANDY**

★ Stocks
still available
but restricted

WANTED TO PURCHASE
For Prompt Cash
**GOOD COLLECTION
OF STAMPS**
Particulars and Price to Box 17

London Miss Wolff gives us a small American township; instead of the suave efficiency of a Harley Street house she gives us a wooden shack without comfort or privacy; instead of cultivated people she gives us a deplorable family of screaming, fighting, swearing toughs; instead of a narrative manner which permits the author to exhibit, explain and analyse the characters, she employs little but conversation and leaves the characters thus to explain themselves. And how they do it! There is something almost satisfying in their mere combative silliness.

END-SCENE

When Miss Wolff does give us descriptions it is swift and certain, like a painter's sketch, all bony and essential. "Ernie stood still on the corner and looked up and down the street carefully. The town was quiet and the streets were empty. The lights were still on at the Gates filling station and at the beer garden, and the poolroom and a couple of soda fountain places. There were only a dozen or so scattered cars parked on either side. The sound of radio music drifted out of the drug store. Around the corner on the side street two small boys straddled their bicycles in the shadows, whispering together, and sharing a stolen cigarette." All the frightening inadequacy of dead-end existence seems to be in this short passage.

The story is of the Veech family. It is a violent story of murder and suicide and family quarrels in which the lamps are knocked over and the furniture is broken up and knuckle-dusters are employed by brother upon brother. Completely objective, Miss Wolff does not intervene with one comment upon the social system in which such lives are possible; but the comment is there in the profound nostalgia of all the characters for something different. Not something better: they are not mentally developed enough for that; but for clothes and money and what they imagine will be security.

From any pen this novel would be notable; from the pen of a girl in her early twenties it is remarkable. If to her other gifts the author can add staying-power, I predict for her a high place in American letters.

MORE THAN FISH

Mr. Negley Farson has written a book called *Going Fishing* (Country Life, 10s. 6d.), and this is an inadequate description. The sub-title amplifies it: "Travel and adventure in two hemispheres." Mr. C. F. Tunnicliffe provides beautiful illustrations.

Mr. Farson has fished for food, literally to keep body and soul together, and he has fished for fun; and he has fished in every place, alone or with all sorts of people, and for every sort of fish with every sort of lure. He has watched a Russian novelist land a yellow perch and contemplated an English admiral who failed to land a salmon. He has fished in waters sweeping down from extinct volcanoes in the Andes, and in brown water swirling under grey bridges in Devon. Through it all, he insists: "What you get out of fishing is infinitely more than fish"; and there you have, in a few words, all that makes his book fascinating to those who fish and to those who don't.

It is the book of a man who understands the "infinitely more" behind all worth-while human activity, and the infinitely less behind so much activity that is foolishly supposed to be worth while.

And, of course, it need hardly be said that, whether he is writing of fishing, sailing or shooting, Mr. Farson writes with the power that creates the scene in the eye of the reader's mind. "In that dim porch light, with the reflection from the green vines, the beauty of those fish had something haunting about it. We loved to touch them, turn them over, pick them up, admire them. The silent shake of the old Austrian count's grey head had something reverent about it. Here was the Adoration of the Fish." In this book, here it is, too.

INQUEST ON WAR

Mr. George Bilainkin, diplomatic correspondent of a group of English newspapers, kept a day-to-day record of what he saw and what was said to him during 1940. A condensed version of the diary is now published: *Diary of a Diplomatic Correspondent* (Allen and Unwin, 16s.).

"If and when the inquest is held," says Mr. Bilainkin, "the testimony of many foreign statesmen, diplomats working in London, will be of the first importance. I present here slices of their evidence."

An interesting comment on our own blindness, on our way of waking up dangerously late, is this. Mr. Bilainkin, no rosy optimist, published in 1934 a book warning us that war would break out soon, first between Germans and Poles. The book sold 450 copies. It was reprinted in 1939 and within four days 25,000 copies were sold.

This one fact was more illuminating to me than anything else in the book, for, frankly, there does not appear to be much that we do not now know or guess. It is an illustration, for one thing, that these "skilled observers from abroad, assisted by staffs of proved experts," are as gullible as the rest of us. Consider, for example, the confidence of so many of them in February and March, 1940, that the war would end in a month or two. I liked the story of Daladier's reply to Chamberlain, Churchill and Halifax. All, according to Mr. Bilainkin, had cried: "I can't think that the Germans are at Narvik," to which Daladier answered: "After all, the reports are persistent. Let us act on the supposition that they are correct."

PAPER ECONOMY COMMITTEE

THE Minister of Production has appointed a Paper Economy Committee to assist him in obtaining a reduction in the consumption of paper. The Committee will examine all cases of excessive use of paper and take the necessary steps to effect economy.

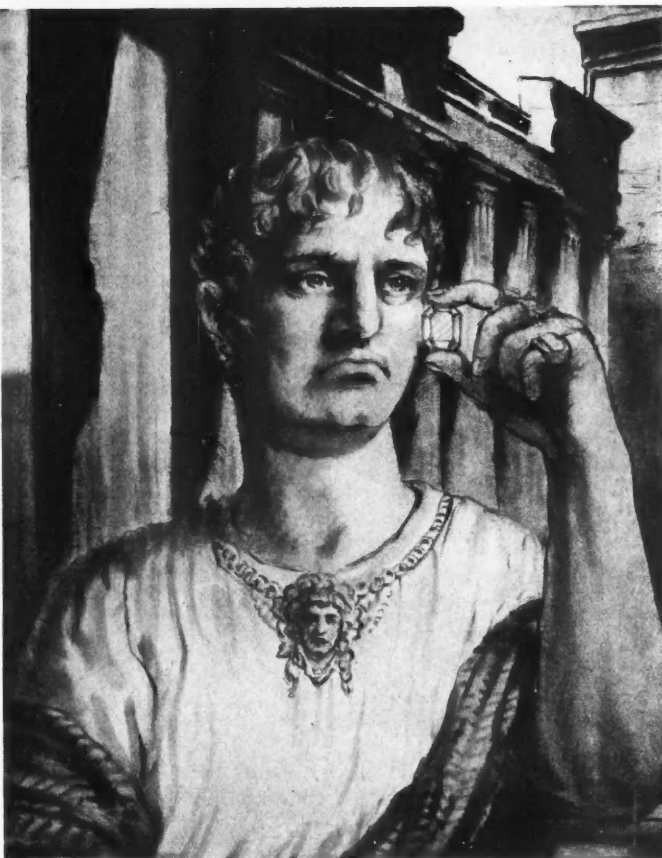
Further economy in the use of paper is essential, and the Minister is satisfied that many economies can be obtained. He asks that all paper-users will give the Committee all the help in their power in order that the necessary economies can be obtained with the least possible disturbance.

The Committee consists of Mr. L. W. Farrow, Chartered Accountant (Chairman of the Committee), Mr. H. C. Tingay, Managing Director George Newnes, Limited; and Mr. B. C. Westall, Managing Director Thomas de la Rue and Co., and its address is 3, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

Communications to the Committee will be welcomed, but in the interests of economy will not be acknowledged unless further information is required.

The Committee is concerned with the economical use of paper and not with the collection of waste paper.

NERO'S EMERALD



THE Roman Emperor Nero is said to have used a finely polished emerald as an eyeglass. In his day aids to eyesight must have been rare, but to-day many of us wear spectacles for one purpose or another. Yet our pince-nez, lorgnettes, monocles, or "horn-rims" form only a small part of the optical glass industry, the products of which are as various as they are important in War as in Peace. Industry needs microscopes, spectrophotometers, polarimeters, refractometers, photometers and pyrometers! The fighting services need lenses, prisms and mirrors for range and height finders, gun sights, cameras, field glasses, sextants and submarine and tank periscopes. When war broke out in 1914, more than 90 per cent. of optical glass required by Great Britain had to be imported from Europe. The result was a serious shortage but British chemists, physicists and glass manufacturers set to work with such energy and resource that not only was the immediate supply problem solved, but British optical glass is to-day equal to that made anywhere in the world. Only chemical ingredients of the utmost purity satisfy the makers of our modern optical instruments and apparatus. The manufacturing processes demand the most accurate scientific control by the physicist and chemist. It is in large part due to the British chemist that you, perhaps, are able to read this type, or a British camera to take air photographs of the damage done to an enemy vessel by a torpedo sighted through the periscope of a British submarine.



No. 8 in the "Services of an Industry" series
issued by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.

THE BLACK JERSEY FROCK AND ITS ACCESSORIES



DENES

THIS is a winter of dark plain clothes lit by flashes of colour. Topcoats, black, navy or dark blue, dark brown or green are thrown back to show a scarlet flannel, tartan or fur lining. Black town suits are accompanied by cherry, scarlet or Paisley blouses, are worn with crochet snoods or velvet skull caps attached to fur caps that hide every scrap of hair. The splash of colour in the opening of the suit is often the only bright spot, though sometimes a lapel ornament, the more ornate the better, makes another. Dark country tweeds have vivid accessories, thick crochet stocking caps and gloves—emerald green, scarlet or violet; knitted jackets like an Austrian peasant's, embroidered with flowers, edged with scarlet and emerald; shaggy alpaca jackets in gold, cerise, cerulean blue. Leather belts are as vivid, are made for the many plain jersey frocks. Marshall and Snelgrove have twin belts, joined together, a startling

The black jersey frock, slim as a pencil, with a tunic effect in the front created by the narrow bands of black taffeta. It buttons under the left arm, moulds the figure, has the simplicity of great chic. A "Jersey-de-Luxe" model from Jenners of Edinburgh.

The single row of pearls is back in fashion, graded, small or large, knotted, or twisted. These strings are from the collection at Marshall and Snelgrove.

colour such as lime or emerald with a dull one, dark brown or crimson or carbon blue.

The new snoods at Debenham and Freebody's are crocheted in braid in two thicknesses. They obliterate the hair entirely like a mob cap, have a little band that fits snugly on the forehead with a perky bow and double loops at the back making a fringe on the nape of the neck. They are dramatic with dead plain town frocks, suits and coats, smart with tweeds in the country. There is a speckled one in black and white, also all the bright colours. The evening sweaters at Debenham's are hand-knitted in black in fine tweed stitches, and twinkle with sequins. They have neckbands sewn with sequins and long sleeves, so they are warm as well as cheerful. There is one with puff sleeves, like a Holbein picture, with the gold and cherry sequins laid in bands over the puff and round the neckband. Another has a whole glistening breastplate of multi-coloured sequins. A black knitted cardigan has the entire front embroidered with round emerald-green stones.

There is no end to the ways an ingenious woman can introduce drama into plain clothes. Fake necklaces, the gaudier the better, are slung round the neck of black mohair jackets at night. Debenham and Freebody have these jackets, that are as shaggy as clipped monkey fur, very warm and severely tailored. They are good, shorn of jewellery, with tweed skirts in the morning. Fur Cossack caps that match the lining of a topcoat are *chic*; so are jewelled buttons twinkling on wool shirts. Try the effect of knitted mitts in gaudy colours with your tweeds, and pigskin and sheepskin mitts with your topcoats—that is if you are lucky enough to get hold of some. Try a band of *grosgrain* ribbon laid flat and running right down



DEBENHAM & FREEBODY of WIGMORE ST. LONDON, W.1

*A Russian Cossack in
American Opossum with
swathed jersey crown.
This model looks equally
delightful in kolinsky,
skunk, or baby seal.*

*A handsome Coat of
finest quality Natural
Australian Opossum.*



Town and Country Felts



Sailor style, with self-colour Petersham trimming. In a variety of colours.

(Right) Smart hat, with joined crown and trimmed contrasting lizard-skin. Several shades.



A hat that is easy to wear. This example from our new Autumn models is in soft felt, and has contrasting Petersham trimming. In various colours.

Lillywhites
LTD

PICCADILLY CIRCUS, S.W.1



Walking laced shoe with a sole of the composition material that replaces crepe rubber, a short vamp that is flattering. Made in brown, navy, Burgundy suede and in tan leather. Do.

the opening of your cashmere cardigan sweater, emerald green on scarlet, violet or mustard yellow on black, and match it by one of the round felt tammies that Jaegers show with their sports clothes.

Quilt odd bits of black satin or velvet and face the labels of a plain coat or jacket. Quilted chintz jackets are pretty and warm in the house, lined with a plain colour and bound with bright cotton braid. They brighten a dark winter day. Quilted velvet berets match quilted velvet purse-bags, are dramatic in cherry or turquoise blue with completely plain black, equally good in black, tobacco brown or navy to match an outfit.

There are any number of Shetland jumpers and cardigans to match at Peter Robinson in all the bright colours. The cardigans are bound with a corded ribbon down the front where they button; they cost 25s., the jumpers one guinea. They are light and warm, especially pretty in coral, gold, ice blue, in bright emerald and leaf greens. The angora coats are fluffy as a kitten, reach well over the hips, as do the Shetlands, and are made to be worn with a belt. The angora is good in a tomato shade in a ribbed stitch, when it is lovely with brown, with dark green tweeds or with black or navy.

THE short skirts focus attention on the foot. Make yourself moccasins to match up to a belt for the house and see the ankle stockings Fortnum and Mason are showing for tweeds. They are beige wool with bright sock ends and feet woven in one, emerald topped by a narrow band of scarlet, navy with a gay pastel blue. There are coloured laces for the thickest walking shoes for when one feels gay, and scarlet satchel bags that sling over the shoulder. Sequin collars twinkle on plain necklines. America is showing coloured velvet laced shoes for evening, especially designed for the short-skirted black dinner dresses that the designers there make with heart or low décolletages, to be worn under tailored straight wool coats with bright or fur linings. Above all, there are the flashes of red, for though all bright colours appear in accessories and as trimming, it is red that appears five times out of six—scarlet mitts and a scarlet leather bag with tweeds, a crimson wool blouse with a brown herring-bone suit, a cherry silk shirt with a black tailor-made, a huge carnation on the lapel, the only splash of colour on a black outfit, a scarlet lining for a storm collar, a scarlet lining for a sheepskin hood, a scarlet knitted stocking cap when everything else in the costume is sombre, a scarlet streak piping the hem. Always, the basic colour is dark to throw the flash into high relief.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.



A Dolcis "Casual" for the house, in soft scarlet leather with elastic gussets each side. It is also made in other colours and laced at the side.



War's alarms, he's coming on leave . . . he's going overseas . . . situation critical . . . make-up in short supply. No, no ersatz, thanks. Oh joy! Pomeroy coming up . . . only a little, of course, but what a comfort—the real thing . . . And, on the way, an hour in Pomeroy Salon in Bond Street. Situation fully restored. Beauty moves forward to the attack.

JEANNETTE

Pomeroy

BEAUTY PRODUCTS

27 OLD BOND STREET, W.1

- Pomeroy Skin Food
- Pomeroy Day Cream
- Pomeroy Powder
- Pomeroy Lipstick
- Pomeroy Cleansing Cream
- Pomeroy Beauty Milk

PRICES FROM 2/2 TO 11/3 ★ Inclusive of Purchase Tax

Published every Friday for the Proprietors, COUNTRY LIFE, LIMITED, by GEORGE NEWNES, LIMITED, Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Printed in England by THE SUN ENGRAVING CO. LTD., London and Watford, Herts. Annual subscription rates, including postage: Inland and Abroad, 86/8; Canada, 84/6. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper and for Canadian Magazine Post. Entered as second class matter at the New York, U.S.A., Post Office. Sole Agents: Australia and New Zealand, Gordon & Gotch, Limited. South Africa: Central News Agency, Limited.



NORWEGIAN SLIPPER

They are comfort incarnate yet are made substantially and will serve on occasion for out-door wear. Here is the sort of gift for Christmas-time that convinces a man someone really understands what he wants.

by **Lotus**

